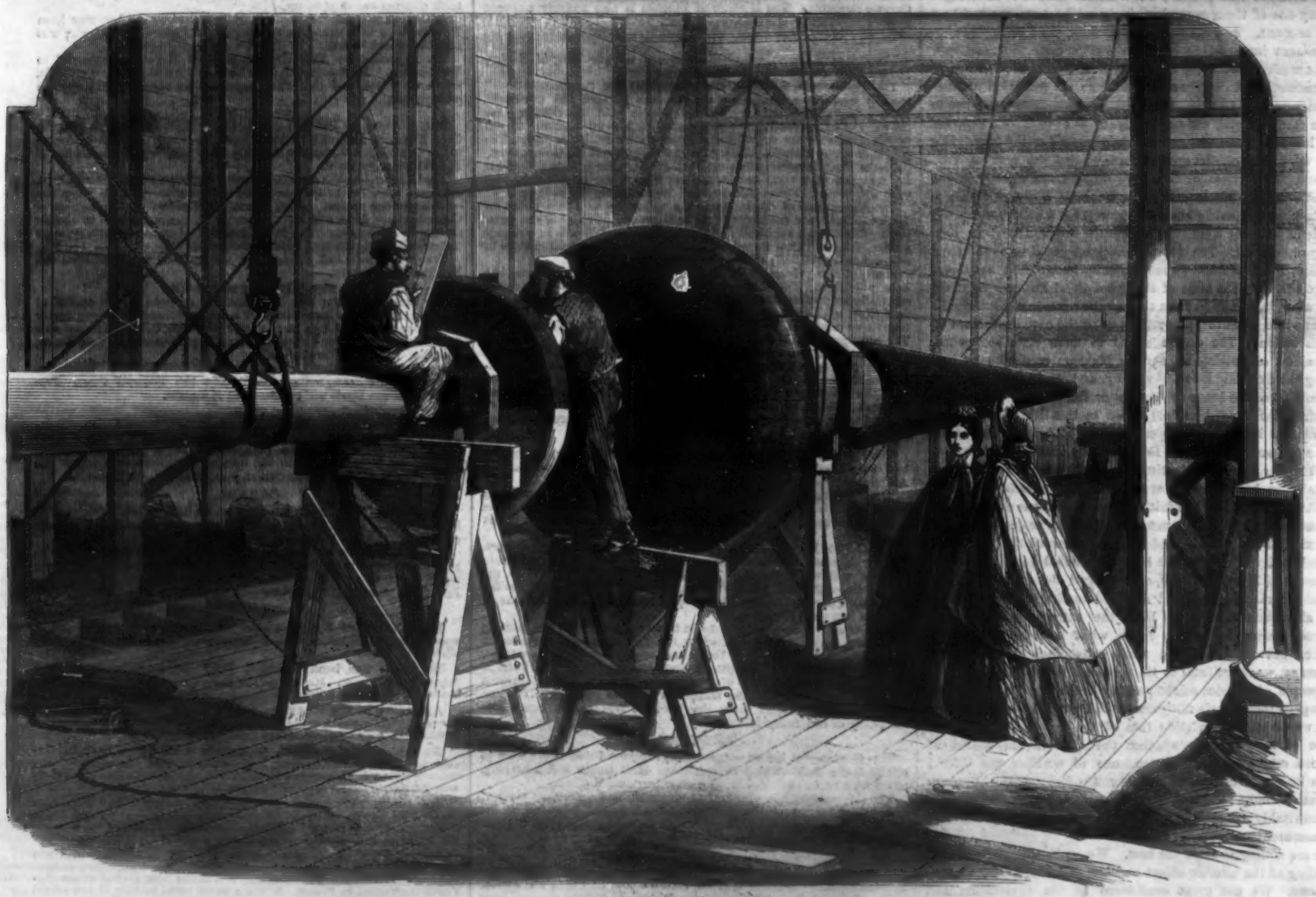
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1131.—VOL. XL.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1862. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE ALLIED INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.

UNDER what conditions and to what extent the intervention of foreign Powers in the internal affairs of any independent State can be justified is a question which it is impossible to solve on abstract principles. One cannot deal with political maxims in the same decisive manner as with fixed quantities, and, perhaps, the highest political wisdom consists in applying the general results of experience in the closest possible adaptation to new phases of events as they successively appear. The combined intervention of England, France, and Spain in the affairs of Mexico seems, at first sight, to be an abandonment of the principle now commonly recognised by European diplomacy—that internal dissensions in an independent State, however much they are to be lamented, and whatever inconveniences they may indirectly entail upon other States, cannot be accepted as a sufficient warrant to foreign Powers to interpose by force for the purpose of accelerating a settlement. The convention signed by the allies, it is true, ostensibly provides for nothing beyond the redress of wrongs which the subjects of the contracting Powers respectively have received at the hands of Mexican Governments; but there would seem to be a sort of tacit understanding that bail is to be taken of Mexico for her future good behaviour, and that the allies will not consider their work complete until a Government has been constructed and established in that rich but distracted territory strong enough to assure the maintenance of public order and to observe the obligations arising out of its relations to other Powers. It would be premature, considering the limited amount of the information hitherto laid before the public, to assume that the three Powers have agreed upon anything definite in regard to what we may describe as the appendix to their main undertaking; nor, until the requisite knowledge of facts can be obtained, both as to the object they propose to themselves and the precise method by which they will try to effect it, would it be safe to take for granted that the apparent departure from recognised principles which such an intervention would involve must necessarily exhibit a mere triumph of might over right. We all accept as incontrovertible the maxim that "an Englishman's house is his castle," but we all admit, nevertheless, that occasions may arise of so extreme a character as to justify a practical disregard of it—in other words, we accept as a reasonable qualification of that maxim that laws of less importance may be temporarily set aside by laws of greater importance, and that, in the last resort, judgment must be guided by the circumstances of the case.

Mexico has had the good or ill fortune to attract the lively interest of European peoples. Her conquest by Cortes contributed to history one of its most romantic chapters. Her maltreatment by Spain supplies one of the most impressive warnings to all who are interested in colonial government. Her successful revolt, the establishment of her independence as a Republic, and the prompt recognition of her claims to be enrolled among the family of nations, especially by England, raised hopes among the ardent friends of human progress which, unfortunately, have never been realised. Since her war with the United States of America, by which she lost nearly half her territory, she has rapidly descended through successive stages of intestine division to the very borders of the abyss of anarchy. There are in Mexico, as elsewhere, two main political parties—a Church party, professedly anxious to preserve the *status quo*, especially as it regards ecclesiastical property and priestly power, and a Liberal party, ostensibly aiming at a somewhat higher development of national life. But the interminable disputes in which these leading parties have been involved; the ready resort of both to the arbitrement of arms; the starting up, temporary success, and early ruin of numbers of military chiefs on both sides; and the utter disregard of law by every one of them when his own ends were to be thereby served, have brought about a state of chronic violence and confusion in which neither life nor property is safe, and every successive Government signalises its brief tenure of supreme power by realising as quickly as possible the proceeds of organised licence and rapine. To cumber our columns with any detailed account of late vicissitudes in Mexico—a mere outline would be wholly unintelligible—would



PROGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUILDING: FINIAL OF THE EASTERN DOME.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 176.

be to inflict upon our readers an almost endless series of records as devoid of variety, except in the names of Presidents and Generals, and as full of murder, devastation, and robbery as can be found in the annals of Ireland seven centuries ago. The number of violent revolutions through which Mexico has passed since she so proudly proclaimed her independence of Spain has undermined all public respect for law and order, and there is scarcely an excess of legitimate authority of which Governments can be guilty which every Mexican Government has not been able to plead the sanction and example of its predecessors for embodying in its own policy.

It was not, in the nature of things, to be expected that this internal turmoil could be long protracted without shaking the interests of foreign residents. This, however, in itself would have furnished no legitimate ground of complaint on the part of Governments whose subjects had suffered injury. Men whose commercial enterprises take them to other lands must make up their minds to endure as patiently as may be the inconveniences to which they are exposed, in common with the inhabitants, by political confusion. Where life is utterly unsafe and property is exposed to the raids of freebooters, in spite of the efforts of the Executive to protect them, it is hardly to be anticipated tha adventurous foreign traders should have a claim upon their Governments to shield them from the consequences of their own thirst for gain, or to avenge for them the losses which their own temerity may provoke. But, with that audacity which seems to be the common characteristic of Transatlantic Republics, Mexican Governments of every party have been foremost in pillaging, insulting, threatening, and even taking the lives of foreign residents. No international obligations have been allowed to stand in the way of the President for the time being, or of his creatures. Europeans have been mercilessly fleeced, as such, by forced loans. Consuls have been ill-treated, and their national archives ransacked. Promises have been made but to be broken. Solemn stipulations have been recklessly violated, and at length, under the seeming connivance of the party in power, the design was openly entertained of riddiag the country of all foreign residents, and, of course, of confiscating and appropriating all their property within reach. Several causes contributed to indispose the leading European Powers to call Mexico to account. The extreme jealousy of the United States of any interference with the affairs of the New by the Powers of the Old World—the mutual distrust by the latter of each other's ultimate designs—the fear lest some complication of practical policy in the Western Hemisphere might eventuate in hostilities in the Eastern, and the expense of reducing Mexican anarchy, prevailed to lengthen out the patient endurance of European Governments. Outrage became at last intolerable, at least in the judgment of the allies, and, after considerable negotiation, England, France, and Spain agreed to a convention by which they pledged themselves to united action for the purpose of wringing satisfaction and redress from the lawless Republic.

Any one of the allied Powers could have reduced Mexico to reason with the utmost ease; but it seems to have been thought that any one of them operating singly might turn success to a selfish account. The convention, therefore, must be regarded as a document intended to impose restraint upon the assailants, andn ot made necessary by the strength of the assailed. Each of the contracting Governments renounces all intention of permanent conquest, and the redress that they seek they engage to seek in common, and not separately, or at each other's expense. Spain has been somewhat suspiciously eager for the fray. Her forces were first on the scene of action, and the port of Vera Cruz and the fortress of San Juan d'Ulloa are already in the occupation of the allies. Mexican Generals, however, although capable of surrendering strongholds without a blow, are equally capable of offering a show of desperate resistance where it is plainly of no avail. The latest intelligence prepares us to expect that intestine feuds will be momentarily buried, and exhausted Mexico will defy the arms of the three allied Powers. So affairs stood when information from that quarter was last dispatched.

Meanwhile, however, a novel aspect of the case has turned up for discussion. The design seems to have been somewhere entertained of putting an end to Mexican confusion by converting the Republic into a Monarchy, and placing the Archduke Maximilian, of the house of Austria, on the throne. Happily, as we think, the conditions laid down by this illustrious scion of an Imperial house as indispensable to his acceptance of the honour are such as will be found impracticable. Not that we regard Monarchy as an institution wholly unsuited to Mexico, especially in her present state, nor that we associate with the Austrian Archduke all the faithlessness which has characterised the family of which he is a member. Had the project originated in Mexico, or received the undoubted sanction of the nation, we can well believe that it might have eventuated in a permanent settlement of Mexican affairs, and a rapid development of the unbounded resources of that splendid territory. But for any such arrangement to have been the outcome of European intrigue, aiming at not so much what is thought best for Mexico, but what may be most convenient for European diplomacy, would be fatal to its success. Royalty forced upon the people of Mexico might possibly overawe them, but would not engage their hearty allegiance; and one can easily imagine what would be the inevitable fate of the new kingdom in the course of a few years, whether the Confederate States of America establish their independence or whether the United States be again restored to an unbroken Federation. Mexican institutions must represent Mexican sentiments, or the country will inevitably and speedily be absorbed by her powerful and anti-monarchic neighbour.

We are willing to hope the best. We wait with patience the unfolding of the ulterior object and plans of the allies, if they have any. We put great confidence in the moderation and sagacity of Earl Russell, her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. We trust to pending Parliamentary discussions for chalking out the policy of this country in a matter beset with difficulties, whether immediate or to come; but we cannot forbear expressing our most fervent hope that the Government of the United Kingdom, after having successfully established the doctrine of non-intervention in Europe, and thereby immensely simplified international diplomacy and obligations, will not suffer itself to be seduced by disinterested and benevolent intentions into making the New World the focus for the intrigues of the Old, or into any attempt to arrange and maintain a "balance of power" on a continent which no interposition of ours will help to make either happy, orderly, or free. By meddling with Transatlantic politics we shall only unseal a new source of discordance, war, debt, taxation, and misery.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Paris is now in the full season of fêtes, and entertainments on a grand scale are rapidly succeeding each other both at official and private residences.

The *Moniteur* of Saturday last followed up the denial of the other French journals by declaring that the announcements in the English papers of a French Government loan of English capitalists were "entirely erroneous." The explanation of this denial is to be found in the debate on the conversion of the Rentes, which took place last Saturday in the Representative Chamber. M. Baroche, Minister, explained that the Ministry had put themselves in communication with some French capitalists, and that "probably" these latter had applied to English capitalists, to enable them to fulfil the obligations entered into with the French Government. But M. Baroche repeated that the French Minister had not sought to raise a loan in England—a fact of which his interrogator had already stated that he was quite aware.

The Chamber of Deputies on Saturday last passed the bill for the conversion of the Four-and-a-Half per Cent Rents—226 members voted for the bill, and only 19 against it; and the Senate in their Tuesday's sitting unanimously agreed to permit the promulgation of the measure.

The commission appointed, under the presidency of Count Walewski, to consider the literary and artistic copyright question has, after three sittings, appointed a sub-committee to prepare a "project of law," the basis of which is to be the principle of perpetuity.

The detention of the English newspapers containing matter supposed to be offensive to the ruler of France has been a frequent practice at the Paris Post Office, and has caused great complaints amongst our countrymen living there. It is now reported, however, by the correspondent of the *Morning Post* that this annoying suppression is to be abolished, and that henceforth English journals will enter the Imperial dominions without undergoing official examination.

SWITZERLAND.

The sittings of the Federal Assembly were closed last Saturday, after that body had voted the necessary credits for the construction of military roads in the Alps.

The Dappenthal dispute between France and Switzerland is still the subject of diplomatic communication. The Swiss persist that the frontier was violated by the French, and charge the French Government with the continued and deliberate infringement of the sovereign rights of Switzerland, by forcibly preventing arrests being made in the valley.

SPAIN.

Senor Martinez de la Rosa, President of the Chamber of Deputies, died on Thursday week. The Spanish journals are filled with tribu es of respect to his memory. M. Mon, Spanish Ambassador at Paris, has accepted the office of President of the Spanish Lower Chamber rendered vacant by Rosa's death.

A telegram from Madrid states that France consents to fix the amount of the Spanish debt of 1823 at the sum of 20,000,000f. The decree for the settlement of the debt is said to have received the Queen's signature. The Minister of Finance is also actively engaged in the settlement of the redeemable debt.

ITALY.

The Prince of Capua, one of the uncles of the late King of Naples, has accepted a seat in the Italian Senate.

The Government, which is embarrassed by the "demonstrations" recently made in several Italian cities, has directed the provincial prefects to "employ their legitimate influence with the citizens" for the purpose of preventing a repetition of such manifestations of the popular desire for the acquisition of Rome as the Italian capital. The people, however, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the Government, persist in their demonstrations against Rome. Fresh demonstrations are reported in several towns, and at Naples the priests took part with the people. The popular cry is "Rome the capital of Italy!"

The *Nationalità* of Turin gives the following as the number of National Guards in the twenty-five northern provinces of Italy, comprising 7,334,002 inhabitants:—Sedentary National Guards in ordinary service, 402,000; ditto in reserve, 325,868; mobile National Guards in active service, 180,941; ditto in reserve, 133,175.

Some of the private political correspondence of Count Cavour has been published. Those letters relating to the Congress of Paris are especially interesting as matter of history, showing much of the secret intriguing which preceded the Italian War, and detailing Cavour's interviews with the Emperor of the French and English statesmen. The correspondence is edited by Professor Berti.

The carnival season is proceeding gaily in the Eternal City. The Roman palaces are thrown open by their princely owners to the privileged classes, foreign and indigenous; and theatres of all grades, from the Apollo to the Piazza Navona, are crowded by their respective habitués. British and American visitors are flocking to each other's dinner parties, tea-fights, or state balls, much as if they were at home.

AUSTRIA.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Vienna on Wednesday afternoon, and was visited immediately after his arrival by the Emperor and the Archdukes.

The Emperor has created fifteen new members of the Upper House, one of whom is Professor Miklosich, not of noble origin. This measure is considered as a pledge of the maintenance of the February diploma of 1861.

The Cabinet has communicated its financial projects to the Chambers. No new taxes will be created during the present year, but those already existing will be increased. That augmentation, according to the calculation of the Minister of Finance, will add about 32,000,000 to the revenue. The Government also proposes to realise the fractions of previous loans not yet taken up.

A change of opinion appears to be taking place among the journals of Vienna. At first they revolted at the idea of any compromise on the subject of Venetia. Now they examine the matter in every sense, which is a progress. "We cannot shut our eyes," says the *Presse* of Vienna, "to the difficulties of our position in Italy, and it is urgent that we should be rid of the matter as soon as possible. We must give Italy guarantees to prove that we have broken once for all with the policy of restoration in Italy."

DENMARK.

The Government has announced to the Rigsraad that they desire to establish the freedom and independence of Denmark and Schleswig, either with or without legislative connection with Holstein.

The Government has obtained an important and significant victory, as the modification of the quorum in the Rigsraad, proposed by the Ministry, was adopted in the sitting of yesterday week by a great majority, after a protracted and animated discussion.

RUSSIA.

Rear-Admiral Popoff has been appointed to the command of the Russian squadron is about to cruise on the coasts of China and Japan.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* announces that 6000 marines have received their furlough.

According to the *Northern Post*, "5,000,000 silver roubles have been destined to cover advances made to the owners of a less number than twenty serfs."

A correspondence from Russia furnishes an analysis of the long and important address which the nobles of the government of Moscow have forwarded to the Emperor praying for the adoption of various reforms which they consider the altered circumstances of the empire to render necessary. Amongst other reforms for which they petition is the publication by the Government of a State Budget (this has since been conceded), and the convocation without delay at Moscow, the centre of the empire, of a national and general assembly, composed of deputies, of nobles, and of landed proprietors, named in the proportion of two by Government, to discuss thoroughly the means of obtaining a better administrative organisation, also questions as to the tribunals of justice, taxes, and general finance.

From Poland it is reported that judgment had been pronounced by the court-martial on the Roman Catholic priests imprisoned in the citadel. Four canons are condemned to transportation to Siberia, and one to imprisonment in the fortress.

TURKEY.

The Sultan sent on Monday of his own accord 20,000,000 piasters to discharge the arrears due to officials and to the army.

A telegram from Cattaro, dated Wednesday, announces that a severe engagement has taken place between the Turks and Montenegrins near Sistari. The loss is stated to have been heavy on both sides, but it is not stated to whom the victory belonged.

Fuad Pacha has sent a letter of apology to Sir Henry Bulwer on account of the recent Scutari outrage.

A Turkish squadron, under the command of Osman Pacha, left for the Adriatic on Sunday with munitions and cannon.

AMERICA.

By the arrival of the North American we have telegrams from New York to the 1st inst.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

This expedition, consisting of 125 vessels of all classes, started from Hampton Roads, in Chesapeake Bay, on the 11th and 12th ult. Encountering heavy fogs and severe storms, they did not arrive at Hatteras until the 15th. The screw-steamer New York ran on the bar at the entrance to the harbour and soon became a total wreck. All hands were saved; but her cargo, consisting of 200,000 dols. worth of powder, rifles, and bombs, was totally lost. The gun-boat Zouave and the steamer Pocahontas were also wrecked near the lighthouse. Ninety valuable horses belonging to the Rhode Island Battery had to be thrown overboard. Several tow-boats, and schooners laden with provisions, were wrecked. No lives were lost except those of the colonel and surgeon of a New Jersey regiment and a mate, through the swamping of a life-boat. Up to the 26th ult. General Burnside had made no advance beyond Hatteras Bar. The precise object of the expedition still remains undisclosed to the public.

THE FEDERAL VICTORY IN SOUTHERN KENTUCKY.

General Thomas's official report of the battle at Mill Spring has been published. The affair was as decisive as the first reports represented it to be. A war correspondent thus describes the manner in which the Confederate General Zollicoffer met his death:—

At the point of the V died General Z. He fell nearer our camp than any other man of his army. He was with Battle's regiment, his own home friends, born and brought up around him at Nashville. A short distance from him, to his right, a party of his men had been broken from their comrades and were herding together like frightened deer. Colonel Fry's men (loyal Kentuckians) were just about to fire on them. Colonel Fry himself was at the right of his regiment, at the point of greatest danger. General Zollicoffer was on foot, and within a few feet of the Colonel. A gun-coat concealed his uniform. Seeing the condition of his men, as the Colonel rode up, General Z. said, "Colonel, you would not fire upon your friends, would you?" Colonel F. supposed from the General's manner and remark that he was one of our own officers, and at once replied, "Certainly not, Sir; I have no such intention." He turned and rode a few steps, when one of the General's aides fired at him, wounding his horse. Believing that he was tricked, Colonel Fry at once wheeled and fired at the General with his revolver. The latter raised his hand to his breast and fell dead.

OTHER BELLIGERENT OPERATIONS.

The Federals have taken possession of Cedar Keys, a small group of islands on the west coast of Florida, and the western terminus of the railroad across the isthmus to Fernandina.

Six vessels have been sunk in Moffat's Channel, Charleston. Eight more will be sunk immediately. This channel was left open when the main channel was stopped up.

A Confederate ship of war, the Calhoun, while on her way from Havannah to Charleston, being chased by a Federal ship of war, was abandoned and burnt.

Mr. Reynolds, the Federal agent at Port Royal, had returned to Washington. He reported that he had gathered about 1,000,000 dols. worth of cotton, and that 5000 negroes were regularly employed in gathering it.

WASHINGTON.

Bishop Amos, of Ohio, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Hon. Hamilton Fish, of New York, have been appointed Commissioners to the Confederate States for the purpose of relieving the necessities of Federal prisoners there.

The Congressional Committee appointed to report upon the gun-boat contracts made by the brother-in-law of the Secretary of the Navy had condemned the system. The House Committee on the district of Columbia have decided to report adversely to the proposition to abolish slavery in the district. The House has also refused to taken any steps towards the recognition of the Republic of Hayti.

General Golcuria had arrived at Washington on a mission from the Mexican Government.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The remains of the late Mr. Tyler lay in state in the capitol at Richmond, and were honoured with a public funeral. He was nearly seventy-two years of age at the time of his decease. There are now four living ex-Presidents of the United States—namely, Van Buren, Fillmore, Pierce, and Buchanan.

General Beauregard, with 15,000 men, has left Eastern Virginia for Kentucky, in order to make head against the Federals there. President Jefferson Davis will command at Manassas.

UTAH.

This Mormonite territory demands admission into the Union. Delegates assembled at Salt Lake City on Jan. 22 and drew up a State Constitution to be submitted to Congress. It is not probable that their petition will be granted, as in the eyes of the dominant party of the United States "polygamy and slavery are twin-relics of barbarism."

CANADA.

The Quebec City Council have passed an address of condolence to her Majesty, in which they express their devoted attachment to their connection with her Majesty's Crown.

The banks of Canada continue to pay their obligations in specie; and, gold having risen to a premium of 4 per cent in the neighbouring republic, the notes of Canadian banks are circulating at a premium in Buffalo, Rochester, and the other lake cities.

The Viceroy of Egypt, whose affairs continue to present a very unpromising aspect, is about to advertise for tenders for a loan of forty millions of francs.

Mr. Moss has been awarded 2000 dollars damages by the Japanese Government. Mr. Harris has also obtained 10,000 dollars for the mother of the murdered Heusken.

According to the Vienna papers, a secret printing-press, with several hundred copies of revolutionary proclamations, has been discovered in Venetia, and many arrests have been made.

An explosion of firedamp took place a few days back in the coalmine of Bellevue d'Amernour, near Charleroy. Five men were killed and fourteen wounded. The wonder is that the disaster was not greater, as there were 200 men in the pit at the time the explosion took place.

The preliminary notice of marriage between Baron Solomon James de Rothschild, banker, of the Rue Laffitte, Paris, son of Baron James de Rothschild, with Mdlle. Adèle Anaïs Charlotte, daughter of M. Meyer de Rothschild, of Frankfort, has been posted up at the Mairie in the Rue Drouot.

Amongst the official announcements just made in Paris are some appointments of ladies to the head of charitable posts. They number eight or nine, are made by the Empress, who is the legal head of all the charitable institutions in France. It has a novel sound to hear of the official paper gazetting some lady to the post of President of the Society for the Aid of Orphan Children or Distressed Married Women, with as much ceremony as the appointments are gazetted to the knighthood of the Legion of Honour.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday).—

AMERICA.—New York, Feb. 1.—The news brought by the Africa caused almost a panic on the Stock Exchange this morning. The result was a general fall of from 2 to 4 per cent in shares; the impression that the European Powers would certainly intervene in America being strengthened by private advices from Europe. One steamer returned to Fort Munroe from Hatteras, being unable to cross the bar.

PRUSSIA.—Berlin, Feb. 13.—The *Neue Preussiche Zeitung* of to-day says:—"We learn that the reply of Prussia to the Austrian note of Feb. 2 has already been decided upon, and that it is even possible it has already been dispatched to Vienna. As far as we can learn the reserve made by Austria has been decidedly rejected; and the invitation to Prussia to take part in a conference for the reform of the Federal Constitution has also been declined, owing to its containing the already rejected idea of a Federal Direction composed of three States."

RUSSIAN POLAND.—Thorn, Feb. 13.—Archbishop Falinski has arrived at Warsaw. He was received by a deputation from the clergy, whom he cordially addressed. In Warsaw the public mind is still much depressed. Serious differences are said to be still pending between the principal ecclesiastical dignitaries and the Governor. An early opening of the churches is, however, expected. It is reported that Count Lambert will soon return to his post, and that General Luders will leave Warsaw.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Hon. Mrs. Dyce Sombre has contributed £1500 towards the erection of a new townhall and covered market at Stone, Staffordshire.

Mr. Robert H. Hurst, of the Home Circuit, has been appointed to the Recordership of Hastings and Rye.

Mr. Biggs, M.P., issued an address to the constituency of Leicester yesterday week resigning his seat.

The Lincoln election, on Wednesday, terminated in the election of the Conservative candidate; the numbers being—for Bramley-Moore (C.), 715; for Palmer (L.), 685.

Mr. Joseph Shaw, a solicitor of Derby, is in custody, charged with having feloniously uttered a forged deed, and by this means defrauded John Adsetts, the person to whom it was uttered, of £850.

Trinity Church, Margate, was last week sacrilegiously entered and plundered of the whole of the communion plate and the contents of the poor-boxes, which had been accumulating for upwards of twelve months.

The Shrewsbury and Welchpool Railway was opened throughout on the 2nd inst. At present it is a single line, but application is to be made to Parliament this Session for powers to lay a double line of rails.

At Cardiff, on Monday morning, a man, his wife, and two children were found dead in bed, having been suffocated by carbonic acid gas, which escaped from a stove placed in the centre of the apartment.

The report of Mr. Roe says that the system of drainage, both in Windsor Castle and town, is perfect, with the slight exception of some want of ventilation in the latter on modern principles, which improvements will be carried out forthwith.

Lord Leigh of Stoneleigh Abbey, is appealing to the public for the distressed operatives of Coventry. His Lordship says there are 25,000 people there out of employment, and a committee has been formed to assist some of them to emigrate.

A butcher, named James Robinson, who died a few days ago at Hatfield Heath, Essex, weighed thirty-six stone, measured over seventy inches round the body, and required a garter which would encircle twenty-two inches. He was in his forty-fifth year.

Yesterday week the brig Minerva, of Workington, struck, during some heavy winds from the east, on Drogheda Bar. The life-boat of the National Life-boat Institution was immediately launched to her assistance, and succeeded in rescuing her crew of four men.

Mr. Claydon, who has for some time past practised in the county court and petty sessions courts in the the town of Wolverhampton and the district, has been disbarred by the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn, for having persisted in taking cases without the customary instructions from attorneys.

The Court of Queen's Bench have struck off the Rolls Mr. Richard Sill, attorney, of Birmingham, for appropriating to his own use £300 received from a client to pay into court in an action. The delinquent had been struck off once before, but restored to give him an opportunity of retrieving his character.

The residence of the Rev. F. C. Morton, Incumbent of Wadsley, Ecclesfield, was entered by thieves on the evening of Sunday, during the absence of the inmates at church, and robbed of property to the amount of £900. Of this amount some £60 was in bankers' cheques, and the payment has been stopped.

At a meeting of the Preston Town Council on Monday, the plans of a new Townhall, prepared by Mr. G. G. Scott, architect, were approved, and it was decided to commence the work forthwith. The new Townhall will be erected on the site of the present building, at the top of Fishergate. The estimated cost of the work is about £30,000.

Hector M'Pherson and Hugh Campbell met their death on Wednesday week while engaged in the diving-bell apparatus at Elderslie, near Paisley. They were at a depth of twenty-two feet, and engaged in slinging stones, when by the air-pipe bursting the water rushed in from beneath in such volume that they must have instantly been deprived of life.

The Dublin Court of Chancery was occupied part of Friday and Saturday last week with the estates of Mr. Smith O'Brien. The Lord Chancellor dismissed the petition of the trustees, set aside the deed trusts of 1848, and confirmed the deed of 1861, by which the eldest son becomes possessed of the property, paying his father £2000 a year during his life, as well as charges for the support of the younger children.

The annual meeting of the members of the Nottingham Mechanics' Institution was held last week. The chair was occupied by the Right Hon. the Speaker, who referred to the satisfactory state of the institution as shown by the report. Among the speakers on the occasion were Mr. Paget, M.P., Mr. Birkin, the Mayor, the Town Clerk, and Mr. Buckmaster of the Science and Art department, who explained the conditions upon which aid is given by the Committee of Council on Education to evening classes in connection with mechanics' institutions.

Mr. Milner Gibson addressed his constituents at Ashton-under-Lyne on Monday in a very able speech. In answer to a local pro-church-rate faction, he reiterated his opinions in favour of the entire abolition of church rates. He quoted various figures illustrating the benefits of the French Treaty. After alluding to the repeal of the paper duties, he spoke at some length upon our relations with America. He advocated the observance of strict neutrality, and repudiated all sympathy with the State whose cornerstone was slavery. He expressed his regret at Lord Derby's speech disapproving of the exemption from capture of enemy's goods in neutral bottoms. The right hon. gentleman, throughout his speech, was loudly applauded.

The inquest on the Hartley catastrophe terminated on Thursday week in a verdict of "Accidental death," accompanied with recommendations in favour of a second shaft and the use of wrought instead of cast iron for the engine-beams.——A meeting of delegates from the various collieries in the counties of Northumberland and Durham was held at Newcastle-on-Tyne last Saturday, for the purpose of considering the questions affecting their own safety and welfare, which have been so strikingly suggested by the Hartley calamity. The various speakers strongly condemned the present system of brattice-shafts, and it was agreed to present a petition to Parliament urging that "every mine, previous to working coal, should have two distinct shafts—one at the dip and another at the rise." The meeting also passed a resolution affirming that the present number of mine inspectors was inadequate, and that additional supervision is imperatively necessary.

"A Shipwrecked Pilot" has, through the Rev. C. R. Dallas, of Guildford, sent £10 to the National Life-boat Institution.

Accounts from Irkurtak (Russian Asia) state that the quicksilver has been frozen there since the middle of December.

From the 1st of April all postage-stamps in France will, like those in England, be perforated, so as to admit of being easily separated without the aid of any cutting instrument.

The Portuguese Government has, through Admiral Sir George Sartorius, K.C.B., ordered five life-boats on the plan of those of the National Life-boat Institution, to be built in London.

The Queen has appointed T. F. Wade, Esq., C.B., now Chinese secretary and translator, to be secretary—Chinese secretary—and translator to her Majesty's Legation in China.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The parish church of Woodborough has been consecrated by the Bishop of Salisbury.

The Bishop of Chester has consecrated the new church of St. Paul at Hooton, built at the sole cost of Mr. Naylor, who recently purchased the Hooton property.

A monumental brass, by Hardman of Birmingham, has just been laid down in Westminster Abbey, about midway between the western door and the choir screen, to the memory of Mr. R. Stephenson.

The Archbishop of York will in future hold three general ordinations in the year, in Lent, September, and at Christmas. His Grace's next general ordination will be on the 16th of March.

The old College mates, pupils, and admirers of Professor Jowett recently subscribed £2300 as a testimonial to that gentleman. He has, however, declined to accept the gift.

A monument has been erected in Lichfield Cathedral to Major Hodson by his brother officers and friends in England. It is designed by Mr. Street, and is executed in various materials, but the main portion is Mansfield yellow stone.

The Queen has reconstituted the bishopric of Toronto, in the province of Canada, and erected a portion of the said bishopric into a new see, to be called the bishopric of Ontario; and her Majesty has further been pleased to appoint the Rev. John Travers Lewis, LL.D., to be the first Bishop of the new see.

Both Houses of Convocation of Canterbury province met for the dispatch of business on Tuesday—the Upper House at the Bounty Office, Dean's-yard, under the presidency of his Grace the Archbishop; and the Lower House in the Jerusalem Chamber, under that of the Prolocutor, the Archdeacon of Buckingham.

Judgment was given by the Exchequer Chamber on Thursday week in the important suit in the nature of a *quare impedit* between the Bishop of Exeter and the Rev. Mr. Marshall, patron of the benefice of Tregony, involving questions relative to letters commendatory in case of a Bishop being called upon to institute a clerk from another diocese. The judgment of the Court of Common Pleas against the Bishop was unanimously affirmed.

The Bishop of London held a confirmation on Wednesday in the parish church of St. Clement Danes, Strand. Between 300 and 400 young persons were presented to the Bishop, who addressed them on the nature of the rite in which they were about to participate, and then admitted them by the imposition of hands. Yesterday the Bishop held a confirmation in the parish church of St. Marylebone; and on Friday next he will hold one at St. Andrew's, Holborn.

The Bishop of Exeter has given his theological library, consisting of upwards of 1000 volumes, containing folio editions of the Fathers and a complete collection of Anglican divines, to the Archdeaconry of Cornwall, which his Lordship is anxious to see erected into a separate diocese. The library, of which the Bishop's gift is to form the nucleus, is to be situated at Truro, and is to be open for both the clergy and laity of the county. A liberal subscription has been started towards the erection of a suitable building for it.

The following testimonials to clergymen have recently been presented:—The Rev. S. W. Yates, who recently retired from the vicarage of Reading, with an address and silver teakettle, as an acknowledgment of his services for twenty-five years. The Rev. E. Knollys, on quitting the parish of Quedgley, Gloucester, of which he had been rector nineteen years, with an address and a silver inkstand, at a public meeting of the parishioners. The Rev. Vernon Blake, on resigning the curacy of the parish of Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, a purse of £100, together with an address inscribed on vellum, from the parishioners, and a gold pencilcase from the teachers of the Sunday-school. The Rev. J. H. Pulkin, a beautiful pocket Communion Service, by numerous friends, on his leaving the curacy of All Saints, Westbromwich.

Another new memorial window has just been erected in the parish church of St. George, Wrotham, Kent, at the west end of the north aisle. It is of two lights and the facsimile of the old one, which it replaces. The subjects are the Raising of Jairus's Daughter and the Parable of the Ten Virgins, both of which are ably treated by Messrs. Hughes and Ward. In the quatrefoil above is a group of three angels, the centre one bearing a scroll, on which are the words, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord." In the tabernacle-work, the figures of the four virgin martyrs, SS. Cæcilia, Agatha, Perpetua, and Catherine, are introduced. The window, we understand, is the gift of the Rector's family, and is in memory of three sisters, the beloved daughters of Charles and Frances Catherine Lane, Frances Lennox Berrington, Alice Howley Lane, and Blanche Emma Lane, all removed in the bloom of life. This is the ninth stained window which has been placed in this church since Mr. Lane began the work of restoration, four of which are finished.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Oxford: In a Convocation on Thursday week permission was unanimously granted to the Rev. Dr. Stanley, Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History, to absent himself from the University and suspend his lectures for a period of four months, for the purpose of taking a tour in the East with the Prince of Wales. In a Congregation, the Rev. R. L. Cotton, Provost of Worcester, took the oaths and was admitted as Pro-Vice-Chancellor. W. B. Kingsford, Commoner of St. Alban Hall, has been elected Exhibitioner of Oriel. J. Morris, M.A., Lavis, M.A., Davies, and Whittington, Commoners of Jesus, have been elected Exhibitioners of the same Society. The Arnold (Historical) Essay has been awarded to Mr. R. Wright, B.A., Fellow of Oriel. The subject for 1863 is "The Holy Roman Empire."

Cambridge: The Vice-Chancellor has given notice that the successful competitor in the present Examination for a Craven Scholarship will be elected to the new Scholarship lately founded by the Court of Chancery, and not to the one held by Mr. Holmes, according to the notice of Dec. 4, 1861. W. Austen-Leigh and F. T. Cobbold have been admitted scholars of King's.

Several of the students of Aberdeen University have been rusticated for misconduct. One has been found guilty of throwing a piece of wood at a professor's desk, and four of having followed three of the professors in the streets, calling names, and throwing various missiles at them.

The following donations have been recently forwarded to Mr. Sands Cox towards the liquidation of the building debts and other trade liabilities of the Queen's College, Birmingham:—The Duke of Devonshire, £30; the Earl of Dartmouth, £10; the Earl of Aylesford, £10; the Earl of Clarendon, £10; the Earl of Powis, £25; the Earl of Harrowby, £25; Earl Howe, £15; Earl Ducie, £10; the Earl of Dudley, £21; Lord Leigh (the Lord Lieutenant), £21; Sir Thomas Skipwith, Bart., £5; Sir Robert Hamilton, £5 5s.; Major-General Whylock, R.M., £25; Henry Walter Bracebridge, Esq., £5; Richard Greaves, Esq. (High Sheriff), £5; W. Digby, Esq., £10; C. N. Newdegate, Esq., M.P., £10; M. R. Boulton, Esq., £10; Wyrley Birch, Esq., £5.

Dr. Goodford, the Head Master, was on Tuesday nominated by the Queen and elected by the Fellows, to the office of Provost of Eton.

On the 6th inst. the new buildings of King's School, Sherborne, were opened, having been in progress since the beginning of 1860, and complete the great scheme of King Edward VI.

The Rev. J. W. Inman, late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to be Master of Pynsent's Grammar School, Chudleigh, Devonshire.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rural Deaneries:* The Rev. J. H. Carnegie, Vicar of Cranborne, Dorset, to the second portion of the Deanery of Pimperne, in the diocese of Salisbury; Rev. N. W. Gibson, M.A., Canon of Manchester, to be Rural Dean in the diocese of Manchester; Rev. H. T. Glyn, Rector of Melbury Abbas, Dorsetshire, to the fourth portion of the Deanery of Shaftesbury, diocese of Salisbury; Rev. A. Wilkinson, Perpetual Curate of St. James's, Poole, to the second portion of the Deanery of Whitchurch, in the diocese of Salisbury. *Rectories:* The Rev. H. B. Browning to St. George with St. Paul, Stamford; Rev. R. Charlton to Althorpe, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. G. Cumming to Mellis, Suffolk; Rev. C. H. Griffith to Stratfield-Turgis, Stratfield Saye, Hants. *Vicarages:* The Rev. W. English to Sittingbourne, Kent; Rev. H. Harvey to Betley, Staffordshire; Rev. L. C. E. Moore to Sheringham, Norfolk; Rev. R. Oldham to Myton-on-Swale, Yorkshire; Rev. A. H. Price to Lugwardine, Hereford; Rev. W. C. Sharp to Home-on-Spalding-Moor, Yorkshire; Rev. W. Whaley to Askham Bryan, Yorkshire. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. W. M. Hitchcock, Private Chaplain to the Bishop of Durham, to Childon, Durham; Rev. J. H. M'Cagane to Trinity Church, Leeds; Rev. G. Phillips to Chillington, Somerset. *Chaplaincies:* The Rev. H. S. Holman to H.M.S. Queen, Mediterranean Fleet; Rev. F. S. W. C. Homfray, Rector of Pudding Norton and Vicar of Barney, to Lord Hastings, Melton Constable; Rev. J. M. Moule to the District Lunatic Asylum, Suffolk; Rev. W. M. Wray to H.M.S. Doris. *Perpetual Curacies:* The Rev. T. Cowan to St. Chrysostom, Everton, Lancashire; Rev. W. W. Merry to All Saints', Oxford; Rev. J. Newman to Worsborough, Darfield, Yorkshire; Rev. G. F. Townsend to St. Michael, Burleigh-street, Strand; Rev. W. D. Veitch to St. Saviour's, Paddington; Rev. R. Wilson to Crosthwaite, Westmorland; Rev. G. D. Boyle to St. Michael's, Handsworth; Rev. G. S. Goodwin to Hardley, Norfolk; Rev. A. A. Morgan to St. John the Evangelist, Brighton; Rev. J. Owen to St. Paul, Hooton, Cheshire; Rev. J. Robbins to St. Peter's, Kensington. *Curacies:* The Rev. J. Dalton to West Kirby, Chester; Rev. M. Fearnley to St. Anne's, Birkenhead; Hon. and Rev. C. W. A. Fielding to Chilton Foliatt, Wilts; Rev. E. V. Hall to Hurst, Reading; Rev. A. H. Hold to St. Leonard, Bilston; Rev. R. Hughes to St. Mary, Edgehill, Lancashire; Rev. J. Wilson to Hindley, near Wigan; Rev. C. G. Wodehouse to Shrivenham; Rev. A. Ashworth to Holm Cultram, Cumberland; Rev. G. M. Athorpe to West Retford, Notts; Rev. W. M. Bennett to Kirkby Stephen, Westmorland; Rev. T. H. Blundell to St. Michael's, Handsworth; Rev. O. Claydon to Branceswell with Anwick, Lincolnshire; Rev. W. Dent to Market Deeping, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. H. H. Edmonds to Miningsby, Lincolnshire; Rev. C. C. Ellison to Rawby, Lincolnshire; Rev. A. C. Graystone to Beckenham, Notts; Rev. J. Ground to St. Martin, Lincoln; Rev. C. E. Hartshorne to St. Stephen, Salford, Lancashire; Rev. G. S. Karney to Christ Church, Carlisle; Rev. R. Knight to Metheringham, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. Manghan to St. Philip, Stepney; Rev. G. A. Samuels to North Bradley, Wilts; Rev. W. A. Venn to Workington, Cumberland; Rev. T. P. L. Yeomans to Stalbridge, Dorset; Rev. B. S. Folland to Thornton-le-Moor, Lincolnshire; Rev. W. R. Burgess to St. Paul's, Warrington.—*Guardian.*

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A singular accident happened on Monday in the Waterloo-road, which is built on arches, to meet the rise to the bridge. A crowd had assembled to watch the attempts of a broker to obtain entrance into a house, when the grating on which several of them were standing gave way and precipitated them into the area beneath, a depth of more than thirty feet. Twenty-three persons, one of whom died on Wednesday, were taken to the hospitals with broken limbs and fractured skulls.

The statue of Dr. Jenner, which was placed near the Nelson Column in Trafalgar-square, has been removed to Kensington Gardens.

The Shedden case has not come to an end. On Thursday week Mr. Collier, Q.C., made an application to Sir Cresswell Cresswell to revive the suit in order to enable Miss Shedden to prosecute an appeal before the House of Lords. The application was granted.

An action arising out of the terrible Kentish-town railway accident was tried last week, the wife of the plaintiff, a French-polisher, named English, had been killed, and himself much hurt; and the jury awarded him £1200.

A fatal accident occurred in Hackney on Wednesday morning. Two of a row of houses in course of construction in Amherst-road, close to the viaduct of the North London Railway over the Hackney-road, suddenly fell in, burying several workmen in the ruins. Three persons were taken out dead, and many others were seriously injured.

A monument, in memory of the late Colonel Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B., K.H., who for twenty-one years was the principal Equerry and Comptroller of the Household to the Duchess of Kent, has just been erected over the vault in the cemetery at Kensall-green. It has been tastefully designed by Mr. Edw. Jas. Physick, sculptor, in the Gothic style, and carefully executed in Sicilian marble.

On Wednesday night a large assembly of gentlemen connected with the Australian colonies dined together, according to annual custom, at the Freemasons' Tavern, for the twofold purpose of proclaiming the growth of prosperity in those colonies and their loyalty and attachment to the mother country. The following were among the gentlemen present:—The Hon. Sir James F. Palmer, President of the House of Assembly, Victoria, in the chair, supported by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Stanley, Lord Clarence Paget, Lord Alfred Churchill, Sir John Pakington, Lord Elcho, Sir Roderick Murchison, Sir John Dickenson, Sir Charles Clifford, Sir Daniel Cooper, and Sir William Holmes.

The births of 1095 boys and 1102 girls were registered in London last week. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1852-61 the average number (corrected) was 2001.——The mortality of London in the week that ended last Saturday exhibited a decrease on that of some previous weeks, in two of which since the beginning of this year the deaths rose above 1560. Last week the number was 1384. But if the average rate of mortality in the corresponding weeks of the ten years 1852-61 had prevailed, the deaths would have been 1398. Nine nonagenarians died in the week, the oldest of whom was a woman, aged ninety-five. Two men were severally ninety-four years.

The Metropolitan Board of Works, it appears by a return of the House of Commons issued on Tuesday, has borrowed, under the powers of the Act constituting it a sum of £400,000, of which £90,000 is for the purpose of the Covent-garden approach, and £310,000 for the Southwark and Westminster communication. The loan was obtained from the Bank of England, and the interest is at the rate of 4½ per cent. The Board has also borrowed a sum of £42,000, at 3½ per cent, from the Clergy Mutual Assurance Society, which has been applied to the purposes of the Victoria Park approach. These moneys were borrowed in 1858 and 1859, and last year a sum of £21,520 was set aside by the Board to provide a fund for paying off the loans.

A curious case of breach of promise of marriage was tried before the Court of Common Pleas yesterday week, where Mrs. Hames, a widow of between forty and fifty, sued Mr. Read, a gold-refiner and a widower, of between sixty and seventy. The widow had about £600 in the hands of trustees, and the widower wanted £200 of it to put into his business, but on the trustees objecting to this arrangement the defendant kissed the lady's hand and said there must then be an end of the business. Her counsel appealed for damages sufficient to reimburse her some expenses she had been unnecessarily put to, but did not claim anything for blighted affection. The jury gave his client £50.

A return has been published of the fires which occurred in London during 1861, which discloses some curious facts. There were 1183 fires in the year, of which fifty-three ended in total destruction, 332 caused considerable damage, and 798 slight loss. Only four have been proved to have been due to incendiaries, but fourteen more are suspected; more than 150 were owing to candles, seventeen to smokers, nine to children playing with fire, seventeen to lucifers, and 100 to gas. The fire brigade is the only efficient body for the suppression of fire; it costs some £25,000 a year.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.—On Tuesday a public meeting was held at the Mansion House—under the presidency of the Lord Mayor—at the request of Lord Brougham, Earl Russell, the Earl of Carlisle, Earl Fortescue, the Bishop of London; Mr. Adderley, M.P.; Sir J. K. Shuttleworth, the Lord Advocate; Mr. R. M. Milnes, M.P.; the Earl of Shaftesbury; Lord Stanley, M.P.; Lord Talbot de Malahide; Sir J. S. Pakington, M.P.; Mr. Cowper, M.P.; Mr. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.; Sir B. C. Brodie; Sir J. G. Shaw Lefevre, and Sir J. Emerson Tenant, who have been presidents of departments, for the purpose of forming a general reception committee, to make the necessary preparations for the annual meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, which is to be held this year in London. The requisition was also signed by a large number of other members of both Houses of Parliament and other gentlemen. The Lord Mayor explained the nature of the meeting. Several addresses were delivered and an influential committee was appointed.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Lady Frances Knox, of Park-street, Grosvenor-square, and 4, Rue de Cinque, Paris, was proved in London by the Hon. John Henry Knox, her brother, power being reserved to her brother, Admiral the Hon. Edmund Sexten Pery Knox, the executors. The personalty was sworn under £3000. Lady Knox, the testatrix, was a daughter of the late Earl of Ranfurly, an Irish peer. Her Ladyship died at Nice, France, in December last, and her will was made and executed at Paris in June, 1859. Her Ladyship has died possessed of property, both real and personal, in England and France, the entire bulk of which, with the exception of some legacies, she has bequeathed to the executors, her two brothers. The legacies, exclusive of £200 bequeathed to her niece, Mrs. Dundas, are confined to the servants of her establishment, consisting of £350, with the benefit of survivorship, to her butler, Le Briton, and his wife; to the latter is also left her Ladyship's wardrobe and household linen. A legacy of £100 is also bestowed upon an old servant of her Ladyship's late father. All legacies to be paid free of duty.

The will of Sir Peter Laurie, Knight, of 7, Park-square, Regent's Park, was proved in London on the 30th ult. by the executors, Peter Northall Laurie, Esq., of Park-square, John Laurie, Esq., of Hyde Park-place (the nephews), and Robert Peter Laurie, Esq. (his greatnephew). The personalty was sworn under £160,000. This well-known gentleman and popular civic alderman attained the advanced age of 83, and died possessed of a large fortune, both real and personal. To his nephew Peter N. Laurie all the freeholds, with a legacy of £10,000, and the residue of the entire estate, both real and personal, are bequeathed. The sum of £50,000 is left to his niece Miss M. T. Laurie, who resided with him, and to whom he leaves the residence, furniture, carriages, and other effects. A legacy of £3000 to his nephew John Laurie; also, £5000 to his greatnephew Robert Peter Laurie (the only child of his late nephew Peter Laurie, Esq.), and there are several other legacies to nephews, nieces, and other relatives, and to personal friends; and a legacy of £50 to the Scottish Hospital, Crane-court, Fleet-street.

The will of Samuel Oxenham, Esq., of Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, was proved in the London Court by his son, Henry Oxenham, Esq., the sole executor. The personalty was sworn under £70,000. The will bears date the 29th of January, 1861, and he died on the 28th of December last. This gentleman, who realised a handsome property as an auctioneer and estate agent, died leaving real and personal property. He has bequeathed to his two sons his premises in Oxford-street and Blenheim-mews. To his son Hugh he leaves ten shares in the Auction Mart, city of London, and a legacy of £10,000; to his son Henry he has bequeathed the entire residue of his estate, real and personal; to his grandson, Thomas Hugh Oxenham, a legacy of £10,000; and to his granddaughter, Emily Maria Oxenham, £5000 (the son and daughter of his son Hugh). To his nephew, Hugh Hobbs, and his niece, Rhoda Hobbs (the children of his sister Sarah), £500 each; to his gardener and two other servants, £100 each.

ERRATUM.—In the will of the late Mr. Toplis an error inadvertently occurred. Mrs. Day was described therein as a widow, whereas her husband, Mr. Day, is living.

The sum collected at the Mansion House towards the Hartley Colliery Relief Fund amounts to over £16,000, whilst local subscriptions cannot be far, if at all, short of a like sum.

A meeting of the members of the Frederic-William-Victoria National Institution took place at Berlin last Saturday, when hymn-books, the gift of the Crown Princess, were delivered to the five couples married on the 28th ult., the anniversary of the wedding-day of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, and fifty thalers were also awarded to each newly-married pair from the funds of the institution. Since the foundation of the institution, four years since, forty couples have been endowed with similar sums.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.—A supplementary estimate was issued on Thursday of the sums required to provide for the probable excess upon the amount voted for the Navy for the reserve of the year 1861-2. The whole estimate amounts to £364,388, being composed of the following sums:—£100,000 for wages of seamen and marines, £30,000 for victuals for seamen and marines, and £234,338 for the "Army department," or, in other words the expenses of transporting troops.

WHIPPINGHAM CHURCH, ISLE OF WIGHT.

Since the adoption of Osborne House as a marine residence by the Queen her Majesty has been accustomed to attend Divine service in the parish church of Whippingham, the nearest place of worship. A new church has been in process of construction, and it is announced that on Sunday last his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Princess Alice attended Divine service therein. There is evidence that a church existed at Whippingham for a considerable time antecedent to the twelfth century; and it is supposed to have been one of six churches given by William Fitz-Osborne to the Abbey of Lyra, in Normandy. At the commencement of the present century the then parish church of Whippingham was entirely rebuilt on an enlarged scale, and in the Gothic style, then prevalent, by Mr. Nash, the well-known architect, who then resided at East Cowes Castle. Every vestige of the old church was swept away; but, owing to the want of due strength in the foundations and the construction of the building generally, after the lapse of fifty years, and shortly after Osborne House became the property of her Majesty, symptoms of serious dilapidations were apparent. In 1854 the chancel was reconstructed at the expense of her Majesty; and, increased accommodation being required for the Royal family and household, north and south aisles were added, and devoted exclusively to that accommodation. Last year it was determined to take down the body of the church and rebuild it on the plan shown in our Illustration; and the foundation-stone was laid by her Majesty on the 29th of May. The present structure was erected from designs by and under the superintendence of Mr. T. Humbert, architect. It is constructed from the stone of the island, with quoins and dressings of box-ground stone. The style is that of the transitional period from the Norman to the Early English. A somewhat unusual feature will be that the tower will be open to the inside of the church as high as the lantern. It consists of the chancel and chancel aisles, a nave 22 ft. wide, and a central tower and transept 19ft. wide. The chancel is 12ft. wide and the aisles 10ft. wide. The total internal length is 98ft. The nave roof is 35ft. high, and the roof of the chancel 29ft. The tower is 24ft. square externally, and to the top of the vane is about 90ft. in height. The walls are faced with stucco, and below the roof-plates, and in other parts following the principal lines of the building, ornamental incised work is introduced. The windows are filled in with stained glass, by Messrs. Hardman, of Birmingham, the subjects of the triple east window being the Crucifixion, the Resurrection, and the Ascension. The windows in the chancel aisles will consist of armorial bearings and heraldic devices, and those in the body of the church by scriptural subjects and work in "grisaille." The pulpit, reading-desk, pews, and other fittings are of oak. The expense of rebuilding the church was borne principally by the Queen and the late Prince Consort, but liberal contributions have been made by several ladies and gentlemen who take an interest in the work.

WHIPPINGHAM CHURCH, NEAR OSBORNE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

TESTIMONIALS PRESENTED TO THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS MILNER GIBSON, M.P., BY THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.—SEE PAGE 173.

PROGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUILDING: THE FORGE.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 176.

CALENDAR FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 16.—Septuagesima Sunday.
MONDAY, 17.—Michael Angelo died, 1573.
TUESDAY, 18.—"Big Ben" broken up, 1858.
WEDNESDAY, 19.—Galileo born, 1564.
THURSDAY, 20.—Joseph Hume died, 1855. [2h. 17m., p.m.
FRIDAY, 21.—Habeas Corpus suspended, 1817. * Moon's last quarter,
SATURDAY, 22.—Plague in London, 1665.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 22, 1862.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 18	3 39	3 46	4 4	4 22	4 41	4 59	5 18	5 39	5 59	6 19	6 41	7 10	7 42

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the management of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison.—On Monday and during the Week will be presented the New and Original Opera, in three Acts, entitled THE LILY OF KILLARNEY. After which the Grand Comic Pantomime, HARLEQUIN GULLIVER. Commence at Seven. Box-office open from Ten till Five Daily. No charge for booking.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Immense Attraction of Mr. Sothern in Lord Dundreary. The reading of Brother Sam's letter nightly encored. The Pantomime Every Evening. Monday, Feb. 17, and during the Week, at Seven, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN; Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Sothern, Mr. Chippendale, Mrs. C. Young, Miss M. Oliver, &c. After which the Pantomime of LITTLE MISS MUFFET, with all the Magnificent Scenery by Fenton. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDMUND FALCONER.—On Monday and during the Week, PEEP O' DAY; or Savourneen Deelish. Conclude with LITTLE RED RIDINGHOOD; or, the Faries of the Rose, The Thistle, and The Shamrock.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On Monday, and during the Week, THE OCTOROON—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Messrs. Emery and Billington; Miss Lattimer, Mrs. Billington. THE DUBLIN BOY—Andy: Mrs. Dion Boucicault. MARGERY DAW—Mr. W. Smith and Miss Woolgar. Commence at Seven.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Manager, Mr. GEORGE VINING.—Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, A WONDERFUL WOMAN; Mrs. Vining, Miss Isabel Adams. The Burlesque Extravaganza, PERSEUS AND ANDROMEDA; Frank Matthews, Catherine Lucette, and Miss Herbert; and THE BOARDING SCHOOL. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, SELF-MADE, PERSEUS AND ANDROMEDA, and NUMBER ONE ROUND THE CORNER.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Mr. BATTY has the honour to announce he has made an Engagement, for Six Nights only, commencing on Monday, Feb. 17, with RUMSEY and NEWCOMB'S DOUBLE TROUPE of ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, who have given such unprecedented satisfaction during their engagement at the Crystal Palace. To be followed by new SCENES IN THE CIRCLE. Concluding with a Screaming Farce. Stage Manager, Mr. W. Searle.

MR. SIMS REEVES at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Feb. 17, when he will sing Beethoven's "Lieder Kreis," and "Oh, beauteous daughter of the Starry Race." Pianoforte, Mr. Charles Hallé; Violin, M. Sainton; Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Vocalists, Miss Susanna Cole and Mr. Sims Reeves. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. For full particulars see programme. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, with Mr. JOHN PARRY, in their Popular ENTERTAINMENT, Every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight. Thursday and Saturday at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.
MR. JOHN PARRY will Relate, Musically, the Vicissitudes of "COLLEEN BAWN" Every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight. Thursday and Saturday Afternoon at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.
MR. MARK LEMON "ABOUT LONDON," Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at Three o'Clock; Saturday Evening at Eight. Stalls secured in advance at the Gallery.

MR. and MRS. CHARLES MATHEWS "AT HOME," at HER MAJESTY'S CONCERT-ROOM, Haymarket. This Day (Saturday)—at Three. A performance Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight; Wednesday and Saturday Mornings at Three. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Places may be secured at the Box-office, which is open Daily from Ten till Five; and at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street. No extra charge for booking. Carriages to be ordered at a Quarter-past Ten.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their original and highly-successful Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES FROM NATURE, will appear at Edinburgh, Feb. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22.

ROYAL ALHAMBRA PALACE, Leicester-square.—Open at Seven o'Clock. The Glorious and Wondrous LEOTARD every Evening. On Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, at Half-past Nine; on Tuesday and Thursday at Half-past Eleven. In addition to Leotard there are the elegant performances of Steve Ettair on the Globe Roulante; Du Pont, the renowned Contortionist; D'Alberte, Blondin's only rival, &c. Grand Operatic Selections with full Band.
Grand Morning Performances, as above, will take place each Wednesday and Saturday. Open at Half-past One; commence at Two. Carriages at Four. Musical Director, Mr. Thomas Bartleman.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—The original, well-known, and Only Christy's Minstrels, comprising the following talented performers:—W. P. Collins, D. S. Wambold, W. Burton, J. A. Barquis, Mert Sexton, O. Burbank, S. West, Isaac Spiller, J. Spiller, M. Lewis, and H. Roberts, are now performing nightly to crowded houses at the POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William-street, Strand.
W. P. COLLINS, Sole Proprietor.

GRACE EGERTON (Mrs. George Case) in her SKETCHES OF ODD PEOPLE, assisted by Mr. George Case. Every Evening at Eight (except Saturday); Saturday Mornings at Three. DUDLEY GALLERY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. Stalls, 3s.; Front Seats, 2s.; Back Seats, 1s.

ROBIN, THE FRENCH WIZARD, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, with his endless variety of illusive marvels, unparalleled in the history of the magic art, gives his SOIREES FANTASTIQUES Every Evening at Eight (Saturday excepted), and Wednesday and Saturday Mornings at Half-past Two.—Places secured at the Hall, and at Mr. Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for Week ending Saturday, Feb. 22:—
Monday, open at Nine: other days at Ten. Orchestral Band and Great Organ Performances daily, commencing at 12.30. Picture Gallery, and Collection of Drawings from the Queen's Pictures; display of Hyacinths, Primulas, and other Flowers round the Crystal Fountain Basin.
Admission, Saturday, Half-a-Crown; other days, One Shilling. Children and Schools Half-price.
Sunday, open at 1.30 to Shareholders gratuitously by tickets.

MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Directors are prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for the COMPANY'S PERPETUAL FOUR PER CENT MORTGAGE PREFERENCE STOCK, which will be inscribed in the books of the Company, in the names of applicants, without payment of stamp duty or other expense.
The Interest will commence from the date when the money is placed to the Company's credit, and will be paid half-yearly, on the 1st of January and 1st of July.
Forms of Application may be obtained by letter, addressed to me,
Derby, Feb. 5, 1862. G. N. BROWNE, Secretary.

NATAL, South Africa.—THE LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANK, 5, Princes-street, London, RECEIVES MONEYS for ACCOUNT of, and GRANTS LETTERS of CREDIT on, the COMMERCIAL and AGRICULTURAL BANK of NATAL, payable at Pietermaritzburg or Durban, free of charge.
The present rates allowed on fixed deposits are:—
For six months, 6 per cent per annum.
For nine months, 7 per cent per annum.
For twelve months, 8 per cent per annum.
Interest payable half-yearly in London, Capetown, or Natal.
Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Natal, J. A. JACKSON, General Manager.
Durban, Port Natal, Sept. 30, 1861.

MAGIC.—PHANTA and DISSOLVING LANTERNS, with improved Munich Lenses, giving a clear defined, and brilliant picture, unsurpassed, are (through the pressing demand) manufactured by steam machinery, thereby reducing them to nearly half the price of other houses. Lantern, with one dozen slides, 40 subjects, in box, 5s. Slides painted by own artists. Any subject supplied, to any price. A large stock on hand. Lent out and sent into the country, with option to purchase.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

DEAFNESS.—A newly-invented Instrument for extreme cases of Deafness, called the Sound Magnifier, Organic Vibrator, and Invisible Voice Conductor. It fits into the ear, not perceptible; the unpleasant sensation of singing noises in the head is entirely removed. It affords immediate relief to deaf persons, and enables them to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies. Every other kind of hearing-instrument.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W.

S. and B. SOLOMONS' New Opera, Race, Field, and general out-door Day and Night Reconnoitring and Rifle Glasses have been tested at the School of Musketry, Hythe, and a testimonial received to the effect that they surpass all others, showing the shot-marks at 1000 yards.—39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

SPECTACLES.—The Patent, newly-invented TINTED SPECTACLES are patronised by the majority of the nobility, including Viscount Palmerston. They give extraordinary relief to weak, dim, and defective vision. The adaption of spectacles to imperfect vision by experienced persons is, indeed, of vital importance. One of the firm who has had great experience and practice attends to this branch only.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

CRAUFORD COLLEGE, MAIDENHEAD, Established 1838. Preparations for the Civil Service and Middle-Class Examinations (of twenty-two successful candidates fourteen have taken honours) by University Graduates for professional, agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial pursuits, on the best methods. French and German spoken; chemical analysis. Tepid swimming-bath, covered gymnasium, healthy locality, and every modern appliance for moral, intellectual, and physical development. Admission from the age of eight. Prospectuses, with the best references, on application.

HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION and DISEASES of the CHEST, Brompton, London, S.W.—Upwards of Two Hundred In-patients and some hundreds of Out-patients are constantly under treatment at this Hospital. Additional FUNDS are earnestly SOLICITED in order to meet the expenses, which are necessarily heavy. PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec.; HENRY DOBBIN, Sec.

THE LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL, Great Ormond-street, W.C.
Patroness—H.R.H. the Duchess of CAMBRIDGE.
Chairman—The Right Hon. Lord EBURY.
Bankers—The Union Bank of London, Argyll-place, Regent-street.
The Board of Management gratefully acknowledge the liberality with which their appeals for additional assistance have been responded to, and by which the Hospital has been maintained in a state of efficiency during the past year. Still further HELP is necessary to meet the increasing applications for medical relief; and the Board trust that the generous co-operation of the friends of homœopathy will not be wanting at a season when so much more is required. RALPH BUCHAN, Hon. Sec.
Jan. 1, 1862.

THE IRON BRIDGE ASSOCIATION, 58, Pall-mall, London, manufacture and erect iron bridges, piers, and wharves of every description. Agents wanted in California, Chili, British Columbia, Peru, Brazil, and Barbadoes.

WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.—Dressing Cases, Travelling Dressing Bags, Despatch Boxes, Writing Cases, Jewel Cases, Ladies' Reticule and Carriage Bags, Mediæval Mounted Envelope Cases, Blotting Books, and Ink-stands, en suite; also, a choice variety of Elegancies and Novelties suitable for Presentation; to be had at H. RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly.

WEDDING CARDS and ENVELOPES Printed and Stamped in Silver, with Arms or Crest, in the latest fashion. Card Plate elegantly engraved and 100 Superfine Cards printed for 4s. 6d.—At HENRY RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR STAMPING PAPER and ENVELOPES with ARMS, CREST, or INITIALS. RODRIGUES' Cream-laid ADHESIVE ENVELOPES, 4d. per 100. Cream-laid Note, full size, five quires for 6d.; thick ditto, five quires for 1s.; Foolscap, 9s. per ream.—At H. RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS and PORTRAITS of the Royal Family, the Crowned Heads of Europe, and distinguished Personages of all nations. Single Portraits, 1s. 6d.—At RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly. Catalogues post-free.

We have received from our Special Artist in America some Illustrations in connection with the Civil War, which, with a Letter from him, will appear in our next Impression.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1862.

THE proceedings in Parliament have as yet had little of interest. The orations on the opening evening were chiefly addressed to the one melancholy topic with a reference to which the Royal Speech began. These orations—we use the word designedly, for the speakers had evidently studied the manner as well as the matter of their discourse—were worthy of the theme, and it falls to the lot of few men to have such garlands hung upon the "marble hearse." Lord Derby's tribute to the memory of the departed Prince was, perhaps, the most eloquent, and Mr. Disraeli's was most marked by classical felicity of expression; while the honest warmth of Lord Palmerston's words spoke his perfect sincerity. In the reply to the Address from the House of Lords her Majesty used a touching phrase—the Queen alluded to her sorrow as one "that bowed her to the earth." It may be fitting to mention here that there appears to be an intention to throw upon the Sovereign the responsibility of selecting the form of memorial to the Prince which the nation is eager to raise. The words used by Lord Granville, when interrogated upon the subject by the Earl of Derby, would seem to imply that this course is not precisely that which is desired, but the President of the Council said that her Majesty would not, he believed, "shrink" from the task. We must be permitted to express a decided opinion that under the circumstances the course of the promoters of the memorial is not a becoming one. Without reference to the fact that the most Illustrious Person in the kingdom is necessarily too much absorbed in the realities of grief to be able to give consideration to the artistic question as to the way in which honour and regret should be symbolised, it certainly seems to us that it is the feeling of the nation, and not that of the chief mourner, that has to be expressed in the monument. Nor is it well to evade a difficulty and a responsibility by transferring the sacred duty. A golden opportunity offers itself for redeeming the character of England in regard to memorials, and this it is proposed to set aside; so that, in the possible event of art failing to do all that is expected, an obvious but not very honourable excuse will suggest itself. The raising this memorial, we repeat, is the business of those who very properly originated the idea, and the country looks to them to see that its generous and affectionate liberality is dealt with in the way most calculated to do credit to the nation.

America, of course, came in for a share in the opening discussions. The Opposition heartily approved of all that the Government has done, and Lord Derby took pains twice to correct a report that made him express a belief that we should soon have to recognise the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Disraeli spoke more favourably than his chief in regard to the Government of the Northern States, and said that they had dealt manfully with the great difficulty presented by the secession; and he therefore thought that any communication from Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet should be received in a generous spirit. The prudent reticence which characterised both Houses last Session as regarded American affairs is likely to be imitated, although in the Lords more than one nobleman has expressed himself strongly upon the conduct of the Lincoln Government towards England, and although an endeavour will be made to fix Lord Palmerston to some definite expression of opinion on the sufficiency of the blockade. There has not been much else in the brief debates, thus far; but a bill for the abolition of Church Rates has been presented, and Mr. Milnes has again brought forward the bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister, on both of which subjects, of course, notice of determined opposition has been given.

We do not learn much from the latest mails from New York touching the last battle; but it is clear that the Confederates were worsted, and fled with considerable energy, but not until after a fierce struggle of many hours. The battle must have been a desultory one, as is clear from the small number of the slain and also from the mode in which General Zollicoffer was killed, he and his friends having been riding about the field apperently with no express object, and having come upon another small body of wanderers on the other side. Each body took the other for friends until very near, and then a hand-to-hand fight ensued, and the General was brought down by a shot from a revolver. All this looks remarkably unlike an incident in a real battle, and indicates a sort of guerrilla warfare. But the result was certainly unfavourable to the South, and the victory is made the most of in New York. On the other hand, the expedition along the coast met with an unfortunate check. A vessel loaded with valuable munitions of war went on a rock and sunk; and, though but few lives were lost, the ready lies of the telegraphic correspondents magnified the affair so awfully that General M'Clellan thought right to order the journals to call in the sheets in which they had given the false intelligence. This they could not do, but spread, in the contrary interest, the news that Government was repressing intelligence, and by this means a panic was created. The truth came out at last—the casualty was a severe one, but was merely one of the accidents of war which are supposed to be included in the calculations of every prudent General. Up to the present time, therefore, the ninety days which were to end the campaign were melting away without any remarkable advance towards the desired object.

Save the publication of some letters of the late Count Cavour, which are interesting as revealing the single-minded energy with which he worked for one purpose, not caring how doubleminded he appeared to those who could not comprehend that he was but throwing away small games to win one great game, there has not been much in the Continental news. Baron Ricasoli has thought it necessary to issue a species of protest on behalf of his Government assuring Italy that it is intended to make Rome her capital, but that such a result must be attained by opinion and in a way that will satisfy the Roman Catholic mind, and also warning the rash and impatient that noise and demonstration in no way tend to further the object in view. Still more to the purpose, the Prefects are charged to enlighten the people on this subject, an intimation which probably means that popular movements will receive no favour at present from the King's Government. But there is an uneasy feeling that French counsels are too potent in the Cabinet of Baron Ricasoli; and, though it may be unjust to suspect the Tuileries of seeking more than the possession of an influence which shall render Italy a valuable ally, even that view of the objects of M. Thouvenel causes dissatisfaction to a large Italian party.

THE COURT.

The Queen remains in strict retirement in the Isle of Wight. On Monday the Lord Steward and the Comptroller of the Household arrived at Osborne with the Addresses from both Houses of Parliament.

The King of the Belgians took leave of her Majesty on Monday, on his return to Brussels.

The Prince of Wales also left Osborne on Monday, en route for Syria and the Holy Land.

The Crown Princess of Prussia is expected to arrive at Osborne to-day (Saturday) from Berlin.

Viscountess Jocelyn has succeeded the Marchioness of Ely as Lady in Waiting. Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Dudley De Ros has arrived at Osborne to be in attendance on her Majesty.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales left Osborne on Monday for London, and embarked the same evening at Dover on his way to Trieste, where her Majesty's steam-ship Osborne will be in waiting to convey his Royal Highness and suite to Alexandria. The Osborne will remain in the Mediterranean, to be at the Prince's disposal. The suite in attendance consists of Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce, Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, and Major Teesdale, R.A., Equerries; the Hon. Robert Meade, Dr. Minter, and the Rev. Dr. Stanley, who will join the Prince at Alexandria. Under the present mournful circumstances his Royal Highness will travel in strict incognito, declining all honours and hospitalities at the different capitals through which he must pass on his way to Trieste. The Prince travelled by the ordinary night mail-train of the South-Eastern Railway from London. Mr. J. P. Knight, superintendent of the line, attended his Royal Highness to Dover.

THE CROWN PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA.

The Princess Royal (Crown Princess of Prussia) will arrive in this country to-day (Saturday) on a visit to her widowed mother. The Princess embarks in the Victoria and Albert Royal yacht, at Antwerp, on Friday evening, and her Royal Highness may be expected to arrive at Gravesend about two o'clock this afternoon. The Princess will land at the Custom House Quay; and, in consequence of an expressed desire to that effect, there will be no demonstration on the part of the corporate authorities of the borough. Her Royal Highness, who, it is probable, will be met by Princess Alice at Gravesend, will proceed over the South-Eastern Railway to Strood, and thence to Guildford, whence the illustrious traveller will pass over the direct line to Portsmouth, en route for Osborne.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ALICE.

The treaty between her Majesty and the Grand Duke of Hesse relative to the marriage of the Princess Alice has been issued. It consists of nine articles. The expenses of the joint establishment are to be defrayed out of the appanage of the bridegroom, which is fixed at 40,000 florins a year, and the interest of the marriage portion of Princess Alice, which is £30,000. Articles 4, 5, and 6 provide for the investment of her Royal Highness's marriage portion and for its disposal in case of there being issue or otherwise. By the 7th article her Majesty promises to secure to her daughter from the time of her marriage the annual sum of £6000, to be received by commissioners named by the Queen, for the sole and separate use of the Princess. The Grand Duke of Hesse engages, by the 8th article, to secure to her Royal Highness, in the event of the death of his son, a jointure, together with a residence at Darmstadt, and the interest of her marriage portion. Should her Royal Highness become Grand Duchess of Hesse, she is to receive the same allowance that former Grand Duchesses have enjoyed. The ratifications of this treaty are to be exchanged "as soon as possible." It is signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Premier, and three Secretaries of State, and by Count Carl Graf von Gortz, H.R.H. Major-General *à la suite*, and a Peer of the Grand Duchy, on behalf of the Prince of Hesse.

THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT.

The subscriptions received at the Mansion House for the erection of a memorial to the late Prince Consort amounted on Tuesday evening to more than £30,000. Among the principal donations which have lately been received are the following:—The Royal Academy, £500; the Clothworkers' Company, £210; the Archbishop of Canterbury, £100; the Duchess Dowager of Northumberland, £100; the Duke of Cleveland, £100; the Earl of Derby, £100; Earl Granville, £100; Sir H. Louther, £100; the *Times*, £100; the *Illustrated London News*, £100.

Addresses of condolence on the occasion of the death of the Prince Consort have been transmitted to Sir George Grey for presentation to her Majesty from the Sheriff and inhabitants of Yorkshire, the county of Suffolk; the Bishop and Clergy of the united dioceses of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin; the county of Down, the county of Argyle, the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese of Lichfield, the Waterford Young

Men's Christian Association, the Clergy of the Rural Deanery of Nottingham, and from numerous other places.

At a meeting at Exeter on Thursday week—the Mayor presiding—it was resolved to erect a museum in that city as a memorial of the late Prince Consort. The principal speakers were Sir John Bowring, the Dean of Exeter, and Colonel Ackland, and about £2000 was subscribed before the proceedings terminated.

A public meeting was held on Tuesday, in the Townhall, Cambridge, to consider the best mode of testifying respect to the memory of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort. The Mayor (Charles Finch Foster, Esq.) presided. Eventually it was agreed to almost unanimously that the funds to be raised should be devoted to the permanent augmentation of the funds of the Royal Albert Asylum, which had been under the immediate patronage of the deceased Prince. It was stated that at least £2000 would be required for the purpose.

Mr. Alfred Tennyson has received from the Princess Alice a most beautiful and touching autograph letter, written by command of her Majesty, expressive of the intense pleasure and consolation which the Queen has derived from the verses prefixed by the Poet Laureate to the new edition of his "Idylls of the King," given in our last Number.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

The King of the Belgians left Buckingham Palace on Tuesday at 2.15 p.m., arriving at Dover at a quarter to five o'clock. In attendance at the Dover station to receive his Majesty were the Belgian Consul, the commandant of the garrison, &c. The usual guard of honour was dispensed with, and the journey was throughout rendered as private as possible. His Majesty, immediately on leaving the railway, proceeded to the Lord Warden Hotel, where he slept, and embarked for Ostend next morning from the Admiralty Pier on board the Belgian steam-ship Topaz, which, with the Ruby, another Belgian vessel, has been for several days awaiting his Majesty.

His Excellency the Greek Minister and Mdme. and Mdlle. Tricoupi, have left town for Paris, en route to Greece. During his Excellency's absence M. Charilaus Tricoupi will act as Chargé d'Affaires.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has arrived at Lansdowne House from Bowood.

A marriage is arranged between the Marquis of Hastings and Miss Alice Lisle Phillipps, second daughter of Ambrose Lisle Phillipps, Esq., of Garendon Park and Grace Dieu Manor, in the county of Leicester.

Lord and Lady Stanley of Alderley and family have arrived at their residence in Dover-street from Alderley Park, Cheshire.

The Speaker will give his first Parliamentary dinner to-day (Saturday) at his official residence in the New Palace of Westminster.

The Earl of Airlie is to have the Green Ribbon of the Thistle vacant by the decease of the Earl of Eglinton.

The wardenship of the Stannaries, an office held by the late Prince Consort, and now purely honorary, has been conferred on the Duke of Newcastle.

MUSIC.

Mr. Benedict's new opera, "The Lily of Killarney," has been produced at the ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN, with the most brilliant success. It does not require so full and detailed a notice as would, in the ordinary case, be due to a work of so much magnitude and importance; but it is in the music only that there is any novelty. The piece is the Adelphi melodrama "The Colleen Bawn"—identical in subject, characters, situations, and incidents; the only difference being that the dialogue is condensed and partly thrown into a lyrical form by the introduction of airs, duets, and scenes of concerted music. It is, in short, merely an operatic version of a piece so well known and popular that to give any account of it, or make any remarks on the merits or defects as a drama, would be a task utterly superfluous. We shall therefore confine ourselves to a few observations on the music, merely premising that the piece has been adapted to the opera-stage by Mr. John Oxenford with all the skill and success to be expected from a writer of such distinguished literary attainments. The dramatis personæ, with their representatives, on the Covent Garden stage are as follow:—Eily O'Connor, Miss Louisa Pyne; Hardress Cregan, Mr. Haigh; Myles-na-Coppaleen, Mr. Harrison; Anne Chute, Miss Maclean; Mrs. Cregan, Miss Susan Pyne; and Danny Mann, Mr. Santley. The manner in which the characters are acted, setting aside the vocal part of the performance, is on the whole excellent, and as effective as in the original form of the drama. Miss Louisa Pyne is the beau-ideal of the Colleen Bawn, the fair-haired Irish girl. Her sweetness, tenderness, and simple pathos are charming. We have never seen Mr. Harrison to greater advantage than in the character of the generous, noble-minded outlaw. Santley's Danny Mann is a piece of powerful tragedy in humble life—a picture of the most terrible passions painted with a masterly hand—for Mr. Santley is rapidly becoming a great actor. Hardress Cregan's moody, gloomy remorse is well conceived and represented by Mr. Haigh, who, in addition to his vocal attainments, is also making great progress as an actor. The character of Anne Chute is deprived of the importance it possesses in the original piece. Beyond looking handsome in a riding-dress, and singing a bravura air, she has very little to do; but that little is very well done by Miss Maclean, a pretty young woman of very promising gifts. The part of Mrs. Cregan is exceedingly well sustained by Miss Susan Pyne, who, however, looks a great deal too young for it. The subordinate parts of Father Tom, Corrigan, and O'Moore are satisfactorily filled by Messrs. Patey, Dussek, and Lyall.

The music is worthy of the favourite pupil of Weber, and one of the most accomplished artists of the day. Traces of the admirable school in which Benedict was nurtured are evident in the freshness and vigour of his style, the richness and variety of his instrumentation and local colouring, for which Weber's music is so remarkable. The music of this opera has a character of Irish nationality, which is wonderful in the work of a foreigner. It is evident that Benedict must have deeply studied the music of Ireland, and made himself quite familiar with its peculiarities; for his knowledge makes itself apparent, not by professed and formal imitations, but by a thousand minute and delicate traits of Irish rhythm and Irish melody from beginning to end of the opera.

The opening scene is a capital picture of a convivial party in the good old days of Irish jollity. The toasts, speeches, and joyous shouts of the revellers are put into music with great originality and spirit. The little song sung by Hardress Cregan, the hero of the feast, is introduced with happy effect. The ballad, "It is a charming girl I love," sung by Harrison as Myles Coppaleen, is thoroughly Irish, and one of the beautiful things in the opera. Harrison sings it delightfully, with the manly simplicity which belongs to the character. Eily O'Connor's first air, "In my wild mountain valley he sought me," is a charming effusion of tenderness and joy, and Miss Louisa Pyne's singing is as charming as the song. Her "Cruiskeen Lawn"—which she sings in the situation in which it is introduced by Mrs. Boucicault at the Adelphi—is different, but can scarcely be more charming, each, in its way, being a vocal gem. Mr. Benedict's arrangement of this fine old ditty as a song and chorus is most masterly, without interfering with the wild simplicity of the melody. We can only specify two or three of the many beauties of the work; but we cannot pass over without remark the great scena or soliloquy of Danny Man, in which the murderer, on the eve of attempting to perpetrate the deed, endeavours to stifle the throes of compassion and the pangs of remorse which distract him. It is a grand composition, and was delivered by Mr. Santley with corresponding grandeur. The most effective piece of music in the part of Cregan is the pathetic ballad "Eily Mavourneen," a beautiful melody, which Mr. Haigh executed with exquisite sweetness and feeling.

The opera is admirably got up as regards scenery and spectacle. The great "sensation" scene at the Adelphi, in which Myles saves Eily's life by plunging headlong into the lake, is reproduced with similar effect and similar applause.

We need scarcely add that the first performance, on Monday night, was a splendid "ovation" in all its forms. The applause during the piece was incessant; many morceaux were encored, and the principal performers, the composer, and the excellent conductor of the orchestra, Mr. Mellon, were called for when the curtain fell and greeted with acclamation.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.—The re-engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean at the national theatre is of so much importance that the dramatic critic only performs a necessary duty in keeping a register of the performances. Next in popularity to "Louis XI." is the drama of "The Wife's Secret" in the répertoire of these great performers. Both have a similar advantage in being confined to themselves, Mr. Boucicault's version of the former not being available to other actors, and the latter having been assigned by the author for their exclusive use. "The Wife's Secret" is perhaps the greatest of domestic plays. Mr. Lovell is certainly a successor of Lillo, but he excels his master in dramas of this class. Yet Lillo was a great master of construction, and his "Fatal Curiosity" has been cited even as a perfect example. Without pretending to this excellence (for in structure "The Wife's Secret" is especially defective), Mr. Lovell excels Lillo in the vigour and pathos of his dialogue, and in the skill with which he gets up a situation of passion, or rather a series of situations, and works them up to a climax. The latter scenes in his play are extremely powerful, and give nearly as full scope to the hero and heroine as the tragedy of "Othello" itself; in regard to the latter, giving, indeed, greater opportunities to the gifted actress who supports the falsely-suspected wife Mrs. Kean's indignation at the possibility of becoming the object of her husband's jealousy is overwhelming. It attains a tragic position, and is supported by as fine declamation as was ever written for the stage. We see in it the advantage that passionate dramatic dialogue possesses in being composed in blank verse. The same effects could not be produced with equal potency and vigour in prose. They require support in the elevation of style, in the face of figurative diction, and in the rhythm of metre. These being accorded, the actress brings voice, action, and attitude; and all harmoniously working together exhibit a result worthy of the greatest living histrionic artist. Mrs. Kean, too, has the advantage of being national in her individual style. It is thoroughly English, thoroughly natural—free from French affectations—comes from the heart and goes to it, and appeals with irresistible earnestness to the sympathetic soul.

ADELPHI.—The drama of "The Colleen Bawn" has at length made way for another new piece, in which Mrs. Boucicault has the leading part. "The Dublin Boy," produced on Monday, is adapted by Mr. Boucicault from Vanderburch's comic drama, "Le Gamin de Paris." It is in two acts. This little play has had all the advantage of compression. "The limbs and outward flourishes" have been lopped off, and only "the soul," or "brevity," remains. It is a spirited affair. Nothing tedious, nothing flat, not a phrase but tells on the audience. Then it is capitally well acted. Mrs. Dion Boucicault makes the prettiest Irish boy we have ever seen—easy, careless, daring, mischievous, honest, even on occasion chivalric. Next is Mr. Emery as General Daly, the father of a scapegrace son, who respects the rights of the poor as much as those of the rich, and strips off the epaulets from his son's shoulders because he has seduced a poor neighbour's daughter. Equally well is the old grandmother, Mrs. Blake, interpreted by Mrs. H. Lewis; and Miss Laidlaw, as the deceived girl, acted with great propriety. Of Mr. Billington's lover, Dick Daly, it is not necessary to speak. He has stereotyped the conception, and it is known without any description. Then there is an excellent Irish schoolmaster, Ignatius Mulrooney (Mr. C. H. Stephenson), which, though a small part, is rich in humour. Lady Mountjoy, by Mrs. Billington, is a conventional lady who thinks the young man's fault sufficiently atoned for by a pecuniary compensation, and who comports herself with becoming hauteur. The plot needs no rehearsal; it is, indeed, contained in our analysis of the dramatis personæ; all the rest the reader will readily imagine. But the whole is so neatly written, and so skilfully rendered by the performers, that the new drama, unimportant as it may seem to some, will doubtless command a prolonged popularity.

PRINCESS'.—The comedy of "As You Like It" was revived on Monday; and, assisted by the talents of Mr. Ryder, Mr. Widdicomb, and Mr. Jordan, was fairly enough presented to the audience.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

An order in Council puts an end to the prohibition of the exportation from the United Kingdom of munitions of war.

A first distribution of the Lucknow prize-money has been ordered to be made in India at the rate of seventeen rupees each share.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Wylie Norman, C.B., has been appointed Military Secretary to the Government of India in the place of Sir Richard Birch, who retires.

Letters received from Lisbon state that the Warrior iron frigate laboured in a most extraordinary manner on her passage out from England, floating her decks and cabins with water, and, in nine cases out of ten, taking no notice whatever of her helm.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have allowed officers and men of her Majesty's Navy to wear the medals of the Royal National Life-boat Institution granted to them for their intrepidity in saving life from shipwreck.

The reassembling of the classes of Gentlemen Cadets at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, took place on Wednesday morning, on the termination of the prolonged Christmas vacation. His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief (now Governor of the Academy) inaugurated the proceedings.

We believe (says the *Globe*) that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge will be transferred to the colonelcy of the Grenadier Guards, vacant by the death of the Prince Consort, and that he will be succeeded in the colonelcy of the Scots Fusilier Guards by General Sir Alexander Woodford, G.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital.

The works for the fortification of the Bristol Channel are to be commenced immediately, and a Government engineer is now making arrangements for that purpose. To the battery on Briandown is to be attached barracks for the permanent accommodation of soldiers, and there are likewise to be batteries on both sides of the Steep and Flat Holmes and on Laverock Point.

The death of Major-General Norcliffe, on the retired list, took place suddenly a few days since; and that of Major-General Sir Thomas H. Franks, K.C.B., on the 5th inst. The colonelcy of the 59th Foot is vacant by the death of General Taylor, who died on Saturday week, near Cheltenham, in his seventy-second year. The deceased had a medal and clasps for Peninsular services.

Alderman Drummond, of Dublin, has offered to give £10,000 towards the erection and endowment of an institution for the training and educating of soldiers' children, if the Government give a similar sum, and the public raise by subscription a third £10,000. Alderman Drummond proposes to make it a Female Royal Hibernian Military Institution—the counterpart of the institution for educating soldiers' boys in the Phœnix Park.

Rear-Admiral A. L. Kuper, C. B., has accepted the command of the East India station, in lieu of Rear-Admiral J. J. Stopford, whose appointment has been cancelled at his own request. Captain J. J. S. Josling has been appointed Flag Captain, and will take command of the Euryalus, in room of Captain Gordon; but Mr. Shanks, who had been nominated secretary to Rear Admiral Stopford, has been appointed Secretary to Rear-Admiral Kuper.—*United Service Gazette.*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH TROOPS IN CANADA.—The *London Free Press* of Canada gives information, said to be derived from an official source, relative to the distribution of the troops in Canada:—*Montreal:* Two field batteries of artillery, one garrison ditto Royal Artillery, two battalions of the Foot Guards, one company of Sappers and Miners, the first battalion of the 16th and 17th Regiments, and one battalion of the Military Train. *Quebec:* Three batteries of Royal Artillery, the first battalion of the 17th Regiment, fourth battalion of the 60th Rifles. *Kingston:* Two batteries of Royal Artillery, the 62nd Regiment, and four companies strong of the Royal Canadian Rifles. *Toronto:* One field battery of Royal Artillery, the 13th Regiment, and one company of Sappers. *Hamilton:* One battery of Royal Artillery, and one battalion of the Rifle Brigade. *London:* One field battery of Royal Artillery, the 63rd Regiment (head-quarters), Royal Canadian Rifles (head-quarters), one battalion of the Military Train. *Guelph:* Four companies of the 63rd Regiment. *St. John's, L.C.:* Three companies of Royal Canadian Rifles. *Chambly:* One company of the Royal Canadian Rifles. *Isle aux Noix:* One battery of the Royal Artillery, one company of the 47th Regiment. *Victoria Bridge (North side):* Detachment of the 47th Regiment. *Niagara:* One company of the Royal Canadian Rifles. *Port Dalhousie:* Fifty men of the Royal Canadian Rifles. *Port Colborne:* Fifty men of the Royal Canadian Rifles. *Dunville:* Forty men of the Royal Canadian Rifles. *St. Catherine's:* One company of the 13th Regiment.

THE CONQUEROR.—The Engraving of her Majesty's line-of-battle ship CONQUEROR in our Number of last week was not, as therein stated, taken from a photograph, but from a sketch by Mr. Edwin Weedon.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK—LITERARY AND SOCIAL.

It would be worth the while of some one with due leisure and perspicacity to make a collection of "The Curiosities of Subscription Lists." Oddities of nomenclature and locality would soon abundantly repay the labours of the appreciative inquirer. Glancing at only one instalment of that monster schedule of contributions for the benefit of the sufferers by the Hartley Colliery accident, we note several entries which may fairly be termed "curiosities." For instance, "The English language of the order of St. John of Jerusalem," of which his Grace the Duke of Manchester is "Grand Prior," sends twenty pounds. We once had the pleasure of taking coffee with a Commander of the Knights of Malta, and we know that the order of St. John have still a stately palace at St. Petersburg, which they are good enough to let furnished to the corps of Imperial Pages; but has the "English language" of the Hospitallers really a tangible and chivalric existence? or is it one of the modern offshoots of Freemasonry? Some years since there was a convivial club held at St. John's Gate (Sylvanus Urban's gate, now the meeting-place of a literary and dramatic club, whose title is derived from Cave's pseudonym), who styled themselves "The Knights of St. John of Jerusalem." The president, we are told, used to take the chair in a helmet and plumes; and whenever his glass was replenished the fact was announced by a grand flourish of trumpets. Can this be the "English language" of which his Grace of Manchester is G.P.?

Here is another curious entry in the Hartley List:—"Collection made by the Citizens and Comic Inoffensibles of the City of Lushington Society, £1 2s. 6d." After this, we looked anxiously for the donation of "the Ancient Order of Antediluvian Buffaloes." Next we stumbled upon "Implacable, £16 12s." What a merciful nature must belong to this ferocious signature! "The boys at the Reformatory, Brixton, 18s.," is a very touching and tender entry; and then we have, "Collection by little Miss Mary Cock, of Hackney-terrace, £2 2s." Excellent little maid! we should like to know little Miss Cock.

Of the wellnigh innumerable elegiac outpourings on the death of the Prince Consort, in every variety of metre and in almost every language, living and dead, we select one distinguished by great good taste and simplicity from the pen of Mr. Charles De La Pryme, of Trinity College, Cambridge:—

Occidit Albertus, quem tota Britannia luget
Nobilis imperii Lux, patriæque Pater.
Ingenuus civis, Princeps fuit ille benignus,
Egregius conjux, eximiusque parens.

Mr. Mudie is to have a formidable joint-stock rival in a new Library Company of which Mr. William Coningham, M.P., is chairman, and Mr. Frank Fowler, author of "Adrif," and whose lively Australian *chiaro oscuro* sketches attained considerable popularity in their time, is secretary. The object of the Library Company is to furnish all classes of readers with books in every department of literature as soon as issued from the press. *Nous verrons.* In an era of rivalry and competition the proverb of "Enough is as good as a feast" has become somewhat musty. Mr. Mudie must e'en be content to hold his own against fresh comers, and strive to keep the vantage-ground his skill and energy originally obtained for him.

Touching bibliophilic projects, what has become of the "Book Union" in which Lord Brougham and Mr. Layard took such interest, and the bill to legalise which, on the Art-Union precedent, was thrown out of Parliament last Session. We augured very well of the "Book Union," which seemed really designed to further the intellectual improvement of the working classes. Can Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, the promoter of the scheme, and who was to be its manager, tell us anything about its future prospects? We see that Mr. Jerrold is off to Paris for the purpose of collecting caricatures, which he intends having reproduced *en grand*, after the fashion of Mr. Thackeray in the "Four Georges," to illustrate a lecture on the "English painted by the French," which he will deliver during the Exhibition season. He will show us, we presume, *Les Anglaises pour rire*, as drawn by Carle Vernet—the "Milor Anglais," with his topboots and his "bouledogue," on his way to sell his wife in Smithfield for fifty thousand pounds. But the bane will have its antidote; and Mr. Jerrold means to give us the reverse of the medal in a companion lecture of "The French painted by the English," illustrated by absurd old cartoons of the Gillray, Rowlandson, and Bunbury order, in which the Frenchman is generally depicted as one half hairdresser and the other half dancing-master, passing his time in exercising poodles and eating frogs. It is time that all these prepostrous international prejudices were exploded; and no one is fitter to undertake the task than a littérateur who is equally at home in sketching French and English eccentricities.

A very interesting institution, and one which gives every promise of being highly beneficial to a hardworking and afflicted class, will be inaugurated on Monday next, in a locality of which (in connection with the "Colonnade") we had lately something to say—Clement's-lane, Clare-market. The indefatigable Rector of St. Clement's, the Rev. R. H. Killick, has succeeded in organising a Needlewoman's Home and temporary House of Mercy, in connection with a Bible mission, in this poverty-stricken locality. The institution is to comprise a dormitory for needlewomen who can earn something towards paying for their accommodation; a receptacle for homeless young women of good character; a large room for mothers' meetings and cottage lectures; kitchens where the poor may have their food cooked at almost nominal charges; and a soup-kitchen and laundry. There are also to be comfortable apartments for "deaconesses" or "mission ladies," "if such can be found willing to pass a portion of the year in holy service." We hope and believe that "such" will be found able and willing to help a work which cannot be too widely spread.

We have just seen the second edition of a very splendid and essentially national work by William R. O'Byrne, Esq., F.R.G.S., "The Naval Biographical Dictionary," a real *libro d'oro* of the services of all living naval officers, from the admiral and post captain to the naval instructor and paymaster, together with the officers of the Royal Marines. The labour of compilation and revision in such a work must have been immense: but the greatest accuracy seems to characterise Mr. O'Byrne's first volume of the new and enlarged edition. As a whole, the work will rank with the famous French chronicle of heroism, "Les Fastes de la Légion d'Honneur."

People who really take an interest in Social Science, and desire to see eloquent theories reduced to substantial practice, will rejoice to hear that the next meeting of the association will be held in London, when, in addition to the bulk of the ordinary members, the presence of a large number of foreign jurists, economists, statists, and philanthropists, may be expected. The French Congrès de Bienfaisance will also hold its '62 séances in London, and will have a joint meeting with the Social Science Association, in the same building and under the same arrangements.

What a wondrous people are our cousins across the Atlantic for caricaturing English characteristics. We all remember General Sir Charles Napier's enumeration of the *stricte nécessaire* of a soldier's baggage—the extra shirt and the "piece of soap." We find the American General Lane paraphrasing the laconics of the Conqueror of Scinde, and telling his troops when about to march that he, the General in command, has only one change of clothes in his valise, that he intends to carry his own accoutrements and provisions, and that he expects all his officers and soldiers to exercise similar Spartan economy.

Reprints of old works are now all the rage. Mr. Booth's reproduction of the folio Shakspeare, with its yellow-tinted paper, quaint type, and lap-over binding, will be the delight of innumerable students of the plays "which so did take Eliza and our James." Next comes Mr. John Camden Hotton, who promises us a reprint of the "Little London Directory" of 1677, the one which contains the address of Pope's father, and which is so scarce as to be almost *introuvable*. By the way, we possess (purchased at a bookstall, price ninepence, calf lettered, or rather ticketed) a little "Present State of England" for 1685, in which the names of the chief artists, designers, manufacturers, and artificers of the time are set down, and attention called to "an iron pen, to be used instead of quills, invented by Mr. Smith, writing master to Christ's Hospital." To think of our Perrys and Gillotts having had a predecessor at the Bluecoat School in Charles II.'s time! Mr. Hotton is also about to republish Oliver Cromwell's Army List, from which we hope to learn something about Sergeant Bind-their-kings-in-chains-and-their-nobles-with-links-of-iron and Lieutenant Hew-agag-in-pieces, mentioned by Lord Macaulay.

"CARDINAL WOLSEY AND THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM," BY JOHN GILBERT, IN THE GALLERY OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

In his contribution to the British Institution Exhibition Mr. Gilbert produces an historical work of more importance, and of more ambitious aim than any that we recollect to have seen by his hand. The figures are more numerous than is usual with the artist, and the incident is one which gives occasion for a peculiar mode of treatment. The passage is that in the first scene of Shakspeare's "Henry VIII.," in which the Dukes of Norfolk and Buckingham are interrupted in the midst of discontented discourse by the appearance of Cardinal Wolsey, preceded and surrounded by his state. The haughty, impetuous noble and the insolent and vindictive Churchman are thus brought into hostile contact, as described in the dialogue which ensues:—

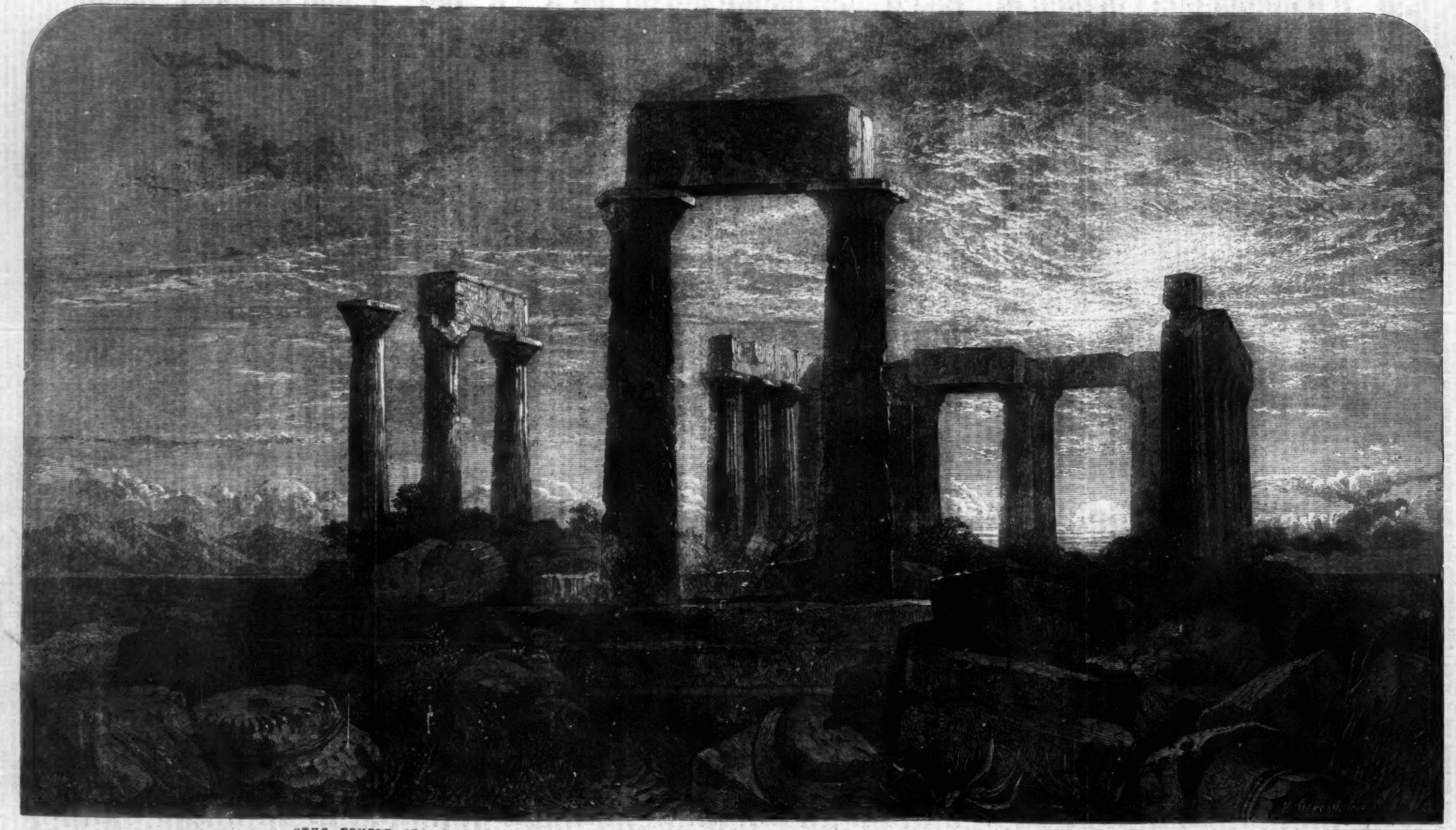
Duke of Norfolk to Buckingham.
Lo! where comes that rock,
That I advise your shunning.

[*Enter Cardinal Wolsey, attended. The Cardinal in his passage fixeth his eye on Buckingham, and Buckingham on him, both full of disdain.*]

Wolsey. The Duke of Buckingham's surveyor? ah!
Where's his examination?
Secretary. Here, so please you.
Wolsey. Is he in person ready?
Secretary. Ay, please your Grace.
Wolsey. Well, we shall then know more; and Buckingham
Shall lessen this big look.
[*Exeunt Wolsey and train.*
Buckingham. This butcher's cur is venom-mouthed, and I
Have not the power to muzzle him. . . .
I read in his looks
Matter against me.

It will be obvious that the scene is one which presented some difficulties to the artist, regard being had to the conventional rules of composition, which enjoins the placing of the principal figure in the centre of the canvas. Here there are two principal figures and several personages of secondary importance, besides numerous attendants. Now, the Cardinal and Buckingham could not properly have jointly occupied the central position, for they scorn and hate one another; and, by the very situation, are supposed to look upon one another from afar. Mr. Gilbert has shown great skill and judgment in accommodating the arrangement of his figures to this requirement. The procession preceding the Cardinal moves diagonally across the canvas; the Cardinal, with his secretary, having just arrived on the scene, occupies the foreground on the left; whilst the foreground on the right is filled by Buckingham and his party, the two groups being connected by the figures forming the procession. The relation of the parties is thus at once and very obviously established; and their mutual glances of hate and defiance travel uninterruptedly across the void in the foreground, which appears to have been left for the purpose. The type of the features of Wolsey—that "butcher's cur"—is vulgar and sensuous, far removed from the ideal of a hero of historic painting, but true, as we think, to the character and story of the man; and his expression entirely fulfils the idea shadowed forth by Norfolk when he admonishes Buckingham:—

that you read
The Cardinal's malice and his potency
Together; to consider farther, that
What his high hatred would effect wants not
A minister to his power. You know his nature,
That he's revengeful, &c.



"THE TEMPLE OF MINERVA IN ÆGINA, GREECE," BY HARRY JOHNSON, IN THE GALLERY OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

And both his countenance and that of Buckingham satisfactorily embody the idea conveyed in the words of the latter :—

> I read in his looks
> Matter against me; and his eye reviled
> Me, as his abject object; at this instant
> He bores me with some new trick: He's gone to the King;
> I'll follow and outstare him.

Returning to the disposition of the figures, we must not omit to remark how, by the well-contrived arrangement of the perspective, the heads of the principal personages in the front are made to occupy a higher range than the nearly level line of intervening heads. This novel but extremely effective composition of figures is set in a gorgeous background of rich tapestry, carved work, gilding, &c., the whole most completely realising the opening scene of a play more abounding in pageantry and state than any other of Shakspeare's. In the selection and grouping of his colours Mr. Gilbert has been particularly happy. The chief mass of warm colour is in the red draping of the Cardinal, which is fixed and subdued by the black costume of the secretary on his left; and this condition of colour is balanced, though in a less intense tone, on the opposite side of the picture by the sable attire of Buckingham, the red in Lord Abergavenny's dress, and the gorgeous court suit of Norfolk. Further, these two masses of colour, in harmony with one another, are brought together by the scarlet hat of the Cardinal and the paler red dress of the attendants bearing it in the very centre of the picture. Upon the whole, we cannot hesitate to recognise in this work one of the happiest Shakspearean pictures that English art has produced; one which in every respect will bear the strictest scrutiny in presence of the text.

THE TEMPLE OF MINERVA IN ÆGINA.

BY HARRY JOHNSON.

When the tendency of public taste sets in so strongly for Gothic, barbaric and anomalous art, it is satisfactory to find some of our artists still recurring to the classic fields of antiquity, and particularly when they are able to reproduce them with such picturesque effect and poetic feeling as are displayed by Mr. Harry Johnson in the little picture before us. Those fine old remains of Archaic grandeur which have survived the secret ravages of time, the convulsion of earthquakes, and the plundering hands of man for upwards of 2000 years, still in silent ruin proclaim the genius and taste of the age which produced them, and which, in spite of all that may be said to the contrary, has been the informing principle of all great art that has been since the Revival, or may hereafter arise. Thus we look to the future influence of these venerable monuments, whilst the poet, in a passage of extreme beauty, apostrophises them only in regard to their suggestions of the past :—

> Thy column'd aisles with whispers of the past
> Are vocal! Oracles are thine
> Which the wind utters, and the Spirit hears,
> Ling'ring 'mid ruined font, and broken shrine,
> O'er many a tale and trace of other years.

It may be proper to state for the information of those who have only heard of the Temple of Ægina, as one dedicated to Jupiter, that recent explorers have discovered the site of a second temple there, and that in the opinion of many—as Cockerell in England, Hansen in Germany, and others—the name of Jupiter Panhellenius was misplaced as applied to the ruins so long known as "the Temple of Ægina," which was more properly to be described as dedicated to Minerva. Mr. Harry Johnson has adopted this view of the matter, and hence the title of his picture, which might otherwise be misunderstood, or lead to confusion.

The trustees of the British Museum have subscribed for fifty copies of a new work entitled "History of the Discoveries at Halicarnassus, Cnidus, and Branchidi," for the purpose of presentation to public libraries which cannot afford to pay for such expensive works, the price of each copy being £12 12s. to subscribers. This book is by Mr. C. T. Newton, late her Majesty's Consul at Halicarnassus, now an officer of the British Museum.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Already the comparatively curt ceremonial which this year marked the day on which the Sovereign "drew the special head of all the land together" seems to have faded into a distance which might be called dim. There was no vast assembly in the streets, and the attendance within the walls of the Parliament House at the midday formalities was scant in the extreme. Not a single Minister of Cabinet rank appeared in either House, the Lords Commissioners appointed to perform the function of the Sovereign excepted; and, in short, there was much less of animation and movement than is usual even at those times when her Majesty does not appear in person to meet the other estates of the realm.

It would seem as if the head of the Government was a little ashamed of the performances of those more or less young peers whom he has hitherto selected to move and second the Address in the Upper House; and, probably having a remembrance of the ironical compliments which Lord Derby has been accustomed to pay to the patrician Whiglings who have had this temporary greatness cast upon them, a choice was made, this year, which on the whole was justified by the result. In the first place, Lord Dufferin, although still youthful in appearance, is six-and-thirty years of age, has been a peer in Parliament since 1847, has visited the Arctic regions, and been diplomatically employed as a Commissioner for England in Syria. He has excellent literary and oratorical blood in his veins, being descended in the third generation from Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and has proved that he can write well and speak well. He is, besides, eminently goodlooking, with that expression which Tom Moore described as "Werter-faced," half soft, half sublime, and dreamy. With all these qualifications, he came before the House with a decided prestige, and certainly did diverge from the dreary line of commonplaces which distinguishes the speeches of persons in his then situation. He did not even, as far as we can remember, ask for "the indulgence of the House," probably because he had a consciousness that he was about to indulge them with a novelty in the shape of a smart and well-delivered speech. And so it was—perhaps a trifle too diffuse and too smooth; indeed a slight dash of ruggedness would have been an improvement; but there is no doubt that he vindicated his hereditary and personal pretensions in a satisfactory manner. Then came the seconder, who was to stand, probably, in the place of the "judicious bottleholder" to the supposed more impetuous descendant of the Sheridans, and who, as a gentleman of mature years, of Parliamentary experience, in both Houses, of twenty-five years' standing, and with a due official flavour about him, might have been well deemed to be a safe but effective man for even a more critical occasion than the opening of the present Session of Parliament. The Earl of Shelburne, however, laboured under one drawback, and that is, that he was never before known to have opened his mouth in either House of the Legislature. From 1847 to 1849 he was a Lord of the Treasury, whose only vocal exhibitions are traditionally confined to cheering Ministers; and from 1856 to 1858 he was Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs; but having been transferred to the Upper House, where the chief of his department—the Earl of Clarendon—also sat, he never had occasion to say a word. Still, he seems to have profited by his means of observation, and he spoke well and sensibly, neatly and tersely, and without a tinge of that rotund circumlocutory style which characterised the oratory of his father, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and which we are told was the right thing, and the true Parliamentary manner, when Pitt and Fox flourished, and from whom the Marquis caught his declamatory trick of speech.

Most assuredly Lord Derby is the most, if not the only, thoroughly spontaneous speaker that now exists inside Parliament. He never seems to have prepared his speeches, and it is believed that he does not; and certainly not a few of us would be sorry if by doing so he should change that style which now literally illuminates his addresses. It is astonishing how he manages, with that headlong-whatever-comes-first-into-his-mind way of his, to construct such admirable sentences, most, if not all, of which might be written down as uttered and be none the worse for an alteration. His nominative cases never get astray, but drive right through a long stream of verbs and accusatives to their legitimate landing-place. On one occasion he absolutely sketched every event of the Crimean War, from the battle of the Alma to that of Inkerman inclusive, in one single ornate and descriptive sentence, which occupied forty lines of a column of the newspapers, and there was not a word of it out of its place. This time he was especially brilliant. His mode of dealing with the subject of the death of Prince Albert was, for taste and skill, perfect; and he rattled with infinite spirit and ease about the other topics of his speech, and certainly gave additional force to a wish which has been before now expressed by those who look at Parliament from the debating-club point of view that Lord Derby might always continue to be the leader of the Opposition. The inference is obvious. It is probable that the House of Lords is better adapted than the House of Commons to Earl Russell's style, which has dwindled down to the stage of inaudibility and what may be called yea-nayism. But he displays in the larger area more physical deficiency, and it is with the utmost difficulty that anything he says can be heard. He seems, however, to have some intention of attempting to overshadow Lord Granville, who is still the nominal Ministerial leader in the Lords. Having made Earl Granville Secretary for Foreign Affairs at a time when his official pretensions had not soared much beyond a Mastership of the Queen's Buckhounds, Earl Russell has ever since seemed to think that he is entitled to pooh-pooh his sometime "protegé" as he likes; and so in 1854 he pushed him from the Presidency of the Council into the cold shade of the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster (an office which seems to be kept as a "locus penitentiæ" for ill-behaved, or flouted, or effete Cabinet Ministers); and now it seems that he wishes to supersede him in the leadership of the Lords. It is true that there have been reports that Earl Granville was tired of that post, and would not object to the Embassy at Paris till the Premiership was vacant; and so, perhaps, Lord Russell is training himself for the succession.

About the aspect of the Lower House there was and has continued a familiarity which is probably the offspring of its steady dulness. Ministers have so contrived that there is not a spark of excitement to be struck out of public affairs. A few of the old members have passed away and a few new ones were infused into the assembly on the first day of the Session; but, always excepting Mr. Cox, of Finsbury, who is hardly to be considered a new man, there is not one who is likely to add anything to the leaven of the mass. At this present writing there are all the old questions and measures turning up, none of them with new faces, though perhaps one or so with just so much alteration as might be caused by a gentleman adding a pair of whiskers to his hitherto close-shaven countenance, or a lady changing her head-gear from bandeaux to ringlets. It may not be an inapt illustration of the drowsy spirit in which the Commons came together to state that one well-known member, whose temperament, being poetic, may be supposed to be sanguine if not nervous, passed so thoroughly into a lymphatic condition that he was fast asleep at a quarter to five on the first day of the Session, and, having been roused by the movement of his neighbour who had goodnaturedly allowed him to repose for a while on his shoulder, the only mode by which he was able to keep himself awake was by going down to the bar and talking to Mr. Bright, which on the whole was not so bad an idea of the sleepy gentleman. It was almost a surprise to the occasional lookers-on, who had as usual wound themselves up to a pitch of expectation of seeing and hearing wonderful things, but who had been gradually giving way to the somnolent influence of the occasion, that the slothful-looking gentlemen who were thinly scattered over the benches below could rouse themselves to give out a cheer as Lord Palmerston glided quietly, as his manner is, into the House by the door behind the Speaker's chair. By this time the mover and seconder of the Address had got into that Parliamentary pillory which is constituted by sticking two nervous gentlemen, in conspicuous costumes, into a conspicuous place, and bringing the eyes and ears of five hundred people or so to bear upon them. In the present case we had a young man who is not a very old member—Mr. Portman has sat in the House since 1852—and an elderly man who is a young member, for Mr. Western Wood was only elected a representative of the people for the first time last summer. Mr. Portman, whose likeness to the noble Lord his father is so strong as to be such as is seldom witnessed except in the case of twins, did very well. He had got up a speech of sufficient merit, though there was an abruptness in the conclusion of the first section of it, and an unevenness and want of sequence in the latter parts which betokened a lapse of memory; but his manner was manly and unembarrassed, though adequately modest, and his voice sonorous and equal, and he acquitted himself something more than creditably. There is no doubt that Mr. Wood's speech was solid and sensible, and in those portions of it on which he brought his commercial authority to bear it was up to the mark; but he certainly had some difficulties to contend with. In the first place—not, we suppose, being entitled to wear a uniform of any kind—he was clad in a mourning Court dress, which, coupled with the peculiar arrangement of his really handsome white hair, gave him exactly the appearance which it might be supposed that Dr. Parr—we will not say Dr. Syntax—presented in the clerical costume of three-quarters of a century ago; while his voice and manner, unhappily, were in unison with his physical aspect, and inevitably reminded one of preaching that one has heard in an empty church in the City. And so it fell out that the first symptoms of sprightly conversation appeared during his speech, and though, in the case of the mover of the Address, they cheered heartily the young man who was not a young member, they utterly neglected the young member who seemed to be sixty years of age.

When Mr. Disraeli had spoken his first sentences it was evident that here was a leader of Opposition in want of a topic of criticism. The attempts to sneer and to be ironical were feeble and without spontaneity, and one began to fear that he had subscribed to the doctrine of Carlyle, that sarcasm is in general the language of the Evil One, for which reason he had as good as renounced it. It was with something of dismay that those who have before now witnessed his exhibitions in the pathetic line found that he had reserved himself for an emotionary display on the subject of the late Prince Consort. In simple justice it must be stated that it was no failure this time. As a piece of composition this portion of his speech was admirable; and, if it wanted the impulsiveness and warmth of Lord Derby's treatment of the same subject, and if Mr. Disraeli would persist in adopting that whine, which is his idea of putting his voice into mourning, still it was a good thing of the kind, and he showed some oratorical skill in keeping it to the last. It was noticeable that, as regards opinion as to the conduct of the Federal Government in the affair of the Trent, there was a wide divergence between the leaders of the Opposition in the two Houses. It reminded one of the sort of way that some of our volunteer officers go on, and which marks the distinction between the discipline of the regular and the voluntary forces, to which, in truth, Ministerial and Opposition bodies may not be inaptly likened. Physically speaking, Lord Palmerston seemed as fresh as ever, and on the only subsequent occasion on which he has spoken he has shown that he is in excellent spirits and humour. It was no doubt of importance that the country should have the opinion of one of the members for Sheffield on affairs in general as soon after the meeting of Parliament as possible, and as Mr. Roebuck was silent the gap created by his reticence was filled by the asseverating voice of his inimitable colleague—a circumstance which would probably have put an end to the debate at once, as every one was fleeing to the door as fast as his legs could carry him, but that it was necessary that some one should show that there are still left some men "who bleed with transport for their country," and so the Secretary for Ireland was roused from his lair in a remote corner of the Treasury bench. Now it would seem that in Sir Robert Peel the Irish members have got an official with whom, if they really want cognate qualities to their own, they ought to be satisfied. In truth, Sir Robert has Irish blood in him, only so remote as two generations before him; and if the Irish members are combative, so is he; or if they are inclined to be jolly and genial, so is he; if they are impulsive, so is he; and, in short, it would seem that Mr. Vincent Scully is hardly correct now in saying that there is no Irish element in the Cabinet. In word-combats across the floor of the House, if we are to judge by the specimen he gave in the first night of the Session, Sir Robert will hold his own and something more against all comers, and use oratorical shillelaghs as featly as any of the metaphysical wielders of that national weapon in the Parliament.

It may well be supposed that after what has been hinted of the somewhat dreary initiation of the Session there was not much in the earlier part of this week to notice. To be sure, Mr. Gladstone did take twenty minutes or so to answer a short plain question; and Mr. White, who always seems bursting with mingled patriotism and good humour, contrived to get up a sort of debate on the business of the House, in which Mr. Disraeli made a humorous speech, out of which Mr. White was enabled to get matter for making an unconscious joke good enough to cause a universal laugh, which for the first time, apparently, led the honourable gentleman to the happy condition of knowing that he had been so droll as to be laughed with. But, if there is to be any Parliamentary excitement, we must, we suppose, adopt the advice of the Count of Monte Christo when he was about to start for the unknown region which he had chosen for his retreat, and "hope and wait"!

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

[The following abstract of the Parliamentary Debates on Friday, the 7th inst., appeared in our Town Edition last week]:—

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday, Feb. 7.

Theatres in Lent.—Lord Dungannon gave notice that on next Friday he would call attention to the licenses recently issued by the Lord Chamberlain for the performance of stage plays, and to the omission of the usual clause relating to Ash Wednesday.

British Subjects in the Northern States of America.—The Earl of Carnarvon asked if there was any truth in the report as to the manner in which Mr. Shepherd, a British subject, had been thrust into prison in New York, and also his treatment while under confinement. It had been stated that the letters addressed to him from the British Embassy had been torn open, and that he had been pressed to renounce his nationality and take the oath of allegiance to the United States! in order to facilitate his liberation.—Earl Russell was understood to say that, in the explanation furnished by Mr. Seward, Mr. Shepherd was considered a citizen of the United States. He had been arrested on suspicion of being a spy, and the American law, as interpreted by its law officers, gave to the President in times of emergency the power of arrest. There was no objection to lay the correspondence on the table.—The Earl of Carnarvon was surprised to hear that the report was correct; and he hoped that when the correspondence was produced it would appear that the Government had not only remonstrated against the injustice, but had claimed compensation for the imprisonment.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday, Feb. 7.

New Writ.—On the motion of Mr. Brand a new writ was ordered to issue for Great Grimsby, in the room of Lord Worsley, now the Earl of Yarborough.

Church Rates.—Sir J. Trelawny gave notice of his intention on Tuesday next to ask leave to introduce a bill for the abolition of church rates.

The Blockade of the Confederate Ports of America.—Mr. Gregory referred to the civil war in America, and said he believed he was in a condition to prove that the blockade of the Southern ports was nothing but a paper blockade, and therefore, according to a statement made by Earl Russell last Session, ought not to be recognised. He would take an early opportunity of bringing the whole question before the House.

The Queen's Speech.—The Report on the Address of the House in answer to her Majesty's Speech was agreed to.

Highways in England.—Sir G. Grey obtained leave to introduce a bill for the better management of highways in England.

Declaration for Offices Abolition.—Mr. Hadfield obtained leave to bring in a bill to render it unnecessary to make and subscribe certain declarations as a qualification for offices and employments.

Punishment of Whipping.—Mr. Hadfield also obtained leave to bring in a bill to abolish the punishment by whipping for offences committed by criminal prisoners.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

British Subjects in America.—The Earl of Carnarvon stated that, in addition to the case he had mentioned the other evening of a Mr. Shepherd, who was compelled to take the oath of allegiance to the American Government by the Federal authorities, there were other persons who had been compelled to take the same course in order to obtain their release from imprisonment.—Earl Russell said that a correspondence on the subject had taken place, and had been laid before Parliament, and from that it would appear that the Federal Government alleged that these persons had been engaged in treasonable conspiracies, and, the President having exercised his legitimate right in suspending the Habeas Corpus Act, he was not prepared to say that the detention of those persons was illegal, or demanded more decided interference on the part of her Majesty's Government.—The Earl of Derby stated that he would be glad to know if any law or precedent could be quoted to justify the compelling of the subjects of one Government to take the oath of allegiance to another.—Earl Russell said that the person whose case was particularly in question had given notice of his intention to become a naturalised American citizen.

The Blockade of the Southern Ports.—The Earl of Malmesbury inquired what was the real state of the blockade of the Southern States, as it had been asserted by Mr. Mason that six or seven hundred vessels had run the blockade. If that were so, it was clearly such a blockade as was not justified by international law. He also asked whether any notice had been taken of a recent murder of a British subject at Pisa?—Earl Russell expressed his hope that this question would not be discussed prematurely, and without formal and precise information. With regard to the other matter, urgent representations had been made on the subject by her Majesty's representative at Florence.

The Memorial to the Prince Consort.—In reply to the Earl of Derby, Earl Granville said that, as soon as the fund which was being raised for a memorial to the late Prince Consort was deemed sufficient for the purpose, it was the intention of the committee in whose charge the matter was to ascertain what her Majesty's wishes were with regard to the form which the memorial should take, and it was believed that her Majesty was prepared to state her opinion at the proper time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

Rights of Neutrals.—Mr. Cobden gave notice that on an early day he would call attention to the subject of international law in reference to the rights of belligerents in America.

Church Rates.—In answer to Mr. Hopwood, Sir G. Grey said that it was not the intention of the Government to introduce any measure on the subject of church rates.

The Income Tax.—In consideration of the Queen's Speech and the motion that supply be granted to her Majesty, Sir H. Willoughby urged that supply should not be granted—that is, taxes should not be levied with unnecessary harassing of the ratepayers, which had been done in the collection of the revenue, especially in reference to the income tax. There was great dissatisfaction with the mode in which the tax was collected. He wished to know who was responsible for the conduct of the subordinate officers employed.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that his belief was that abuse was rare in the collection of the tax; the grievance was more in the nature of the tax than in the conduct of those who levy it. The present system of assessment and collection of direct taxation was not, in the opinion of the Government, satisfactory; but it was not thought desirable to alter it in the face of objections which on inquiry were found to exist, against the feeling in favour of continuing the present plan of dealing with this matter by means of local authorities.—Mr. Bentinck strongly objected to the existing system of speculative surcharges of the income tax, and complained that taxpayers appealing against surcharges, and having their appeals allowed, were still compelled to pay the costs of the inquiry.

Parochial Assessments.—Mr. G. Clive moved for and obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to parochial assessment.

Fires in the Metropolis.—Mr. Hankey moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the existing state of legislation, and of any existing arrangements for the protection of life and property against fires in the metropolis. The motion was agreed to.

Exchequer Bills.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained leave to amend the Act relating to supply Exchequer Bills, and to charge the same on the Consolidated Fund; to repeal the provisions of an Act by which authority is given to the Treasury to fund Exchequer Bills, the main object being to alter an enactment of last Session by which Exchequer Bills were allowed to be current for five years, and to limit the re-issue of those bills to one year, also to put an end to the power of funding Exchequer Bills and Supply Exchequer Bills without the authority of Parliament.

East India Stock.—Sir C. Wood obtained leave to bring in a bill to provide for the registration and transfer of India Stock at the Bank of Ireland, and for the mutual transfer of such stocks from and to the Banks of England and Ireland respectively.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

The Volunteers.—Lord Truro gave notice that on that day fortnight he would call attention to the present state of the volunteer movement, and ask her Majesty's Government whether it was their intention to grant further aid to it; and, if so, whether they were prepared to state its nature and extent.

The Address to her Majesty.—The Lord Steward (the Earl of St. Germans) presented her Majesty's answer to the Address of the House as follows:—"I return you my most sincere thanks for your dutiful and affectionate Address, and especially for the manner in which you have assured me of your feeling on the irreparable loss sustained by myself and the country in the afflicting dispensation of Providence which bows me to the earth."

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Tuesday.

Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in Ireland.—In reply to a question from Mr. Dawson, Sir Robert Peel stated that he intended to ask for leave to bring in a bill for the registration of births and deaths in Ireland; but that, with regard to the alteration of the present law for the solemnisation of marriage in that part of the United Kingdom, the subject was still under the consideration of the Government.

Business of the House.—Mr. White submitted a resolution to facilitate the business of the House, to the effect that so soon as the estimates are ready one night in each week be devoted to their consideration, and that no motion for going into Committee of Supply should be made on that day, except by express permission of the House.—Mr. W. Ewart seconded the motion.—In the discussion which followed the principle contended for by Mr. White was supported by Sir G. Grey, Mr. Williams, and Sir G. C. Lewis. The motion was vigorously opposed by Mr. Walpole and Mr. Disraeli.—Lord Palmerston considered that no alteration in the rules of the House, such as was proposed, should take place, unless it was agreed to with something like unanimity, and on his recommendation Mr. White withdrew his motion.

Her Majesty's Answer to the Address.—Lord Proby, Comptroller of the Household, appeared at the Bar, and said:—"Mr. Speaker, I am commanded by the Queen to convey the following Answer to the Address of this House:—'I thank you sincerely for your loyal and dutiful Address, and especially for your affectionate condolence, and the concern you have expressed for my deep affliction.'"

Marriages of Affinity.—Mr. M. Milnes, in moving for leave to bring in a bill to render legal certain marriages of affinity, said the measure, which would include Scotland and Ireland, would affect only civil rights and establish one uniform law, in the colonies as well as the mother country.—Leave was given to introduce the bill.

Church Rates.—Sir C. Douglas, in the absence of Sir J. Trelawny, moved for leave to bring in a bill to abolish church rates.—Some observations were made by Mr. S. Estcourt and Mr. D. Griffith, and leave was given.—Mr. Newdegate obtained leave to bring in a bill to establish a charge in lieu of church rates, for the commutation thereof, and to afford facilities for the provision of other funds applicable to the purposes of church rates.

Metropolis Local Management.—Mr. Bristow moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Metropolis Local Management Acts.—Leave was given, after a few remarks by Mr. Locke.

Some further business was disposed of.

HOUSE OF COM MONS.—Wednesday.

The House sat for but a few minutes. Previous to its rising a supplemental naval estimate for the year 1861-2 was laid upon the table by the Secretary to the Admiralty.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

The Revised Educational Code.—Earl Granville made a similar statement to that of Mr. Lowe in the House of Commons on the revised code of education, and explained the modifications that were contemplated.—The Earl of Derby suggested that, before any discussion took place upon the propositions, time should be given for consideration of the subject.—The suggestion was adopted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

New Writ.—On the motion of Mr. Brand a new writ was ordered to issue for the county of Longford in the room of Colonel Lake White, who had been appointed to the office of Lord of the Treasury.

The Hartley Colliery Accident.—Sir G. Grey, in reply to a question from Mr. H. B. Sheridan, said that the papers which had been laid on the table, and which had been printed that morning, would contain all the information the Government had at present in reference to the Hartley Colliery accident. They had not yet received any report from the Inspector of Mines; but when the Government received that report they would carefully consider it, together with the recommendation of the jury, with a view to prevent, as far as human power could, a recurrence of such calamities.

Railway Accidents.—Mr. Bentinck asked the President of the Board of Trade whether, in consequence of the repeated recurrence of railway accidents, it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to introduce, during the present Session, any measure founded on the report of the Committee on Railway Accidents which was laid upon the table of the House in the year 1858?—Mr. Gibson said it did not appear from the reports that any new circumstances had arisen during the past year which rendered interference necessary; therefore there was no intention on the part of Government to introduce any bill. Although many lamentable accidents occurred last year, yet the whole number of accidents during 1861 was less than in any year, except 1857 and 1858, since 1851, though the mileage had increased 50 per cent and the passengers 100 per cent.

The Warrior.—Lord C. Paget, in reply to Sir J. Pakington, said he had received a most favourable account of the sailing qualities of the Warrior.

THE REVISED EDUCATIONAL CODE.

Mr. Lowe, in laying certain papers on the table relative to the revised educational code, took that opportunity of making his promised statement relative thereto. The revised code had been for the last six months under the careful consideration of the Government. The object of the original code was to give aid to voluntary efforts in educating the children of the labouring classes. The grant to those schools was given on the certificate of the inspectors of the Privy Council. The duty of the inspector was to report on the condition of the school generally, but not to examine into the religion of the children, with the exception of those of the Church of England, and that was done, not as inspector, but under another power with which he was clothed. There were three grants given under the minute of committee of Council. The first and most prominent of these was the capitation grant, which last year amounted to £77,000. The next was the grant to certificated teachers and the augmentation grant. The certificates that were given to teachers, after an examination, enabled them to take situations which otherwise they could not obtain; and the augmentation grant was a money value given to those teachers, and in the last year these grants amounted to £122,000. The third was the pupil-teachers' grant, and that amounted to £300,000, making a total of £500,000 for the one year. The Committee of Council had

received the report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the condition of those schools, which had been very carefully considered by the Committee. He would now proceed to state the reasons which had induced the Committee to come to the decision they had. The system that had been tried was not laid down as a permanent scheme, but it was thought that, after it had been in work some time, the experience to be obtained from it would enable them to form a sound practical foundation on which to carry out the education of the people. The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to show how difficult it was to regulate the grants to the most deserving schools, and, having compared the efficiency of the children educated in those schools immediately under the jurisdiction of the Committee of Council with those to whom they gave grants, said the superiority was greatly in favour of the former. The Committee of Council had no check against the persons who received the grants; all they could do was to see that, in the main, the money was not misapplied. Under the old system they had 9957 principal teachers, 8698 assistant teachers, 890 junior teachers, 16,277 pupil-teachers, and 2527 Queen's scholars: making an array of something like 38,000 receiving Government pay. He then proceeded to support the report of the Commission, and, although he did not say the reports of the inspectors were not useful to a certain extent, they were totally incapable of giving that clear and definite information which the Committee of Council required to prevent a wasteful extravagance of the public money, and to make the system a permanent and useful one. With regard to the question of expense, it was their duty to see that, though they could not control a large expense, yet that there was no extravagance, and that they got value for the money they spent. Many of the schools were supported by three sources of income—namely, the pence from the children's parents, the charitable subscription, and the Government grant. The two latter were about the same in amount; but when it was considered that there was no less than £300,000 paid for pupil-teachers by the Government to which the subscriptions did not contribute, it made the difference very great between the two sources. He thought it was an extravagance to pay anything for the pupil-teachers. He also thought that they were also paying too much for the masters, whose salaries had rather increased than diminished. There was one great difficulty they had to contend against, and that was the impossibility of interfering with the rights of parents over their children. Compulsory education was out of the question, for though they might have the right to make the children go to school they had no right to deprive the parents of the 4s. or 5s. a week which they received from those children's labour, and which their necessities would not enable them to do without. All they could do, therefore, was to make the system as perfect as possible for those children that could attend the schools, and to form evening schools for those who could not attend in the day schools. He objected to the present system, which supported nearly 40,000 persons, for it would have one of two effects—either the Minister would have a strong influence over them, which would be very bad, or they would have a strong influence over him (as at present), and that would be still worse, for then he would be afraid to refuse to comply with all their demands. This movement had, in one respect, been very successful, for it had caused large sums of money to be drawn forth. That, however, was no proof of the success of the scheme, for he believed that many who subscribed their money could but ill afford it, such as the clergy, upon whom it bore very hard. These were the objections to the system, and they had come to the conclusion that they should do away with the annual grants and substitute for them a capitation grant. The next question was how that capitation grant was to be given. The Commission recommended that one-half should be on the inspectors' certificate and the other half on examination. The Committee, however, did not adopt that recommendation, but proposed to give the grant of one penny per head for a certain number of attendances, to be decided by examination only. They had received numerous deputations from Scotland, and they recommended, for the present, that the new code should not extend to Scotland. They next proposed to make infants entitled to the capitation grants, prior to their attaining the age of six years, without examination; the grant, however, to be of a lower grade than children who had undergone their examination. With regard to the training colleges, they required further consideration, as they had lost their voluntary character and become Government institutions, and they therefore proposed to let them stand over till a more convenient opportunity. The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to explain the minor alterations proposed to be made in the code, and combated the arguments raised against it. The Archbishops still had the paramount power over the religion taught in Church schools. Having fully explained his plan, he said he could not promise that his system should be either economical or efficient: the present system was neither economical nor efficient; but he would promise that if his were not efficient it would be economical, and if it were not economical it would be efficient. After reading a great deal of the evidence of the schoolmasters before the Commission, he said they were too apt to consider what the system had made them instead of what it found them; and therefore he urged the House not to be too much swayed by the complaints of those individuals. Touching the allowance to teachers, he contended that the withdrawal of that allowance was not taking it from them but from the managers, and they would have it again in the shape of a capitation grant, so that if they were zealous their incomes would not be diminished. The Committee proposed to protect the schoolmaster in one of the clauses by providing that his salary should be three times the amount of the augmentation grant, and that the amount of that grant should be secured by a first charge on the money the Government had to give the school. The right hon. gentleman then pointed out the advantages his system would have over the present one.

Mr. DISRAELI would refrain from making any remark on the merits of the revised code, but he could not help expressing his surprise that the Government had not propounded this scheme at the end of last Session instead of waiting till after the prorogation of Parliament to make known their intention of creating a thorough revolution. Such a course was unconstitutional, and pressed with great hardship, and required grave consideration; and hoped the House would not come to any hasty decision on the question.

After a few remarks from Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Kinnaird, Mr. Caird, and Lord Robert Montagu,

Mr. LOWE briefly replied.

Sir J. PAKINGTON admitted the importance of the question, and would approach the discussion of it with calmness and impartiality.

Mr. WALPOLE offered some suggestions as to the form in which the matter would come before the House.

Sir G. GREY said the Government were anxious to discuss it in the shape most convenient to the House; but the usual course was to lay the paper on the table and then let any member make a motion disapproving of any portion of it or raise a discussion when the Government asked for a grant of a sum of money.

The minute was then laid on the table.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N. Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea, 34 feet

Day	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°			Inches
February 5	30·030	48·7	43·9	·85	7	45·3	53·3	SW. WSW.	373	·000
6	29·976	44·2	38·4	·82	6	41·8	48·4	NW. N.	230	·000
7	30·234	32·2	22·4	·70	3	31·7	35·9	NE. NNE.	362	·000
8	30·616	28·1	23·2	·84	3	23·4	31·6	NNE. NE. ENE.	242	·000
9	..	..	..	..	..	24·0	37·3	..	249	·000
10	30·467	36·0	27·4	·74	3	32·0	40·8	N. NNW. NW.	179	·000
11	30·226	36·5	34·5	·93	10	25·7	41·7	SW. W.	..	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	..	29·967	30·150	30·610	..	30·333	30·242
Temperature of Air	..	43·6°	33·6°	30·6°	..	35·9°	38·2°
Temperature of Evaporation	..	41·3°	30·6°	29·2°	..	34·3°	31·6°
Direction of Wind	..	WSW.	NE.	NNE.	..	N.	SSW.

The Tuscarora sailed from Cowes Roads on Thursday week. At the request of the English authorities at Gibraltar, the Sumter has left that port, and is now at Tangiers.

The Vienna journals announce the death in that city of a literary veteran, Ignatius Castelli, nine-one years of age. He wrote the text of the "Swiss Family," set to music by Schlosser, and performed in Paris, with French words, in 1825. He was also the translator of numerous operatic and dramatic pieces. Castelli has written his own epitaph as follows:—"Here lies a man who was ever devoted to art and honour; he was not of much importance when alive, and now he is nothing at all." He had a mania for collecting snuff-boxes, and has left not fewer than 1800.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS CONCERNING THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.—Several important Parliamentary papers were published yesterday week. The first consists of correspondence relating to the civil war in America, chiefly between Lord Lyons and Lord Russell. This correspondence goes back as far as Nov. 17, 1860, when the primary elections in the United States had assured the elevation of Mr. Lincoln to the presidential chair. All the momentous events which have occurred in the interval are narrated and discussed. There is a long letter addressed to Lord Russell by Messrs. Yancey, Rost, and Mann, urging that the Confederate States were entitled to be regarded as a Government de facto; and there are other proofs of the activity of these gentlemen. No. 2 is a reprint of the American Bluebook containing all the diplomatic correspondence between Mr. Seward and the representatives of America at foreign Courts. No. 3 contains the correspondence on the question of maritime law which has been raised by the Transatlantic struggle. The fourth paper is on the withdrawal by the United States of Mr. Bunch's exequatur as Consul at Charleston; the fifth is on the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell; and the sixth relates to the Nashville and Tuscarora.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE agents of the French Government in Paris having intimated that they are not in a position to lodge the necessary amount of security with English capitalists for the proposed loan of from two to four millions sterling, the market for National Securities has shown more firmness this week, and the quotations have had an upward tendency. The failure of the loan will, of course, have the effect of retaining a large quantity of bullion in this country which otherwise would have gone to France, and of keeping in check any upward movement in the value of money in the general discount market. The demand for accommodation has been less active; nevertheless, the lowest quotations for the best paper in Lombard-street are now as follows:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Thirty Days' Bills	2¼ to —	Four Months' Bills	3 to 3¼
Sixty Days' Bills	2½ to 2¾	Six Months' Bills	3½ to 5
Three Months' Bills	2¾ to 2¾		

The latest advices from New York are of a gloomy character. The exchange on London for bankers' bills had declined to 113, and the premium on gold was 3 to 4 per cent. It follows, therefore, that the profit on gold shipped to England has somewhat declined. However, the last two packets brought £96,000 in specie, and other parcels are expected to arrive next week, partly as remittances from Pennsylvania, to meet the dividends due upon stocks held here. The steamer for the East has taken out £289,535.

The value of the gold now on passage from Australia is £1,070,000, a large portion of which will arrive within a few weeks.

The dividend of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China is 5 per cent for the past half-year. One of 10 per cent per annum will be declared next month by the directors of the Ottoman Bank. At a meeting of the shareholders in the General Iron Screw Collier Company a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum was declared.

The amount in gold drawn from the Bank of England has been small, compared with the previous week.

The Bank of France is now charging 4 per cent for money, at which, however, the demand is by no means active. On other parts of the Continent capital is in very moderate request. The rates in the leading cities are as under:—

	Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.		Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.
Paris	4	4	Turin	5½	5
Vienna	6	6	Brussels	4	3
Berlin	4	2¾ 3	Hamburg	—	2¾
Frankfort	3	2	St. Petersburg	7	6
Amsterdam	3½	3½			

A prospectus has been issued of the Bank of New Zealand, with a capital of £500,000, in shares of £10 each.

The amount of business doing in the Liverpool cotton market continues restricted; nevertheless, although the imports from India are on a liberal scale, prices are well supported.

Home and Indian Securities were very flat on Monday, yet very little change has taken place in the quotations:—Consols were done at 92⅞ 93; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93 to 93⅛; India Five per Cents, 106⅛ ⅜; India Bonds, 22s. to 26s. prem.; Ditto Debentures, 99¾ 100; Exchequer Bills, 9s. to 14s. prem.; New Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 100; Bank Stock was 241½ to 240; India Stock, 226; and Rupee Paper, 101⅞ and 106⅞. On the following day the market, generally, was firm, at very full prices:—Consols left off at 92⅞ 93; Bank Stock, 240 to 242; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93⅛ ¼; India Stock, 224 to 226; Ditto Five per Cents, 106⅜ ⅝; Rupee Paper, 101½ and 107; India Bonds, 22s. to 26s. prem.; and Exchequer Bills, 12s. to 18s. prem. No material change took place in the quotations on Wednesday:—Consols touched 93⅛; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93⅛ ¼; India Five per Cents, 106⅜ ⅝; Bank Stock, 242; Rupee Paper, 101⅛ and 107; India Bonds, 23s. to 26s. prem.; and Exchequer Bills, 14s. to 18s. prem. On Thursday very little change took place in prices:—Consols for Money marked 92⅞ to 93; for the Account, 93; the Reduced and the New Three per Cents, 93⅛ to ¼; and Exchequer Bills, 12s. to 18s. prem.; Bank Stock sold at 240.

The dealings in the Foreign House have been rather less numerous, and in some instances prices have had a downward tendency. Moorish Scrip has fallen to 4¾ to 5¼ prem.:—Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents have realised 91⅞; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 94½; Chilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 85; Ecuador New Consolidated, 18⅞; Mexican Three per Cents, 35; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, Uribarren Bonds, 93¼; Portuguese Three per Cents, Small, 47½; Ditto, New, 46⅞; Russian Five per Cents, 99½; Russian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 92⅛; Sardinian Five per Cents, 80; Spanish Three per Cents, 54½; Ditto, Deferred, 43⅞; Ditto, Passive, 20; Ditto, Certificates, 8; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 85½; Ditto, 1858, 76; Ditto, £100 Bonds, 76¼; Turkish Four per Cents, 102; Venezuela Three per Cents, 25⅞; French Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 68; and Italian Five per Cents, 67⅞.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have been in good demand, and the quotations have been on the advance:—Agra and United Service have sold at 88; Australasia, 68; Bank of Egypt, 21⅞; Bank of London, 76½; British North American, 83; Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China, 34½; City, 18⅞; Colonial, 39⅞; London Chartered of Australia, 25½; Ditto, New, 25½; London and County, 43⅞; London Joint Stock, 35 ex div.; London and South African, 10¼; London and Westminster, 75½; National Provincial of England, 119; Oriental, 54¼; Ottoman, 20¼; Union of Australia, 40⅞; and Union of London, 31½.

Colonial Government Securities have been in moderate request. Canada Six per Cents, 1877-82, have marked 109; Ditto, Five per Cents, 99½; New Brunswick Six per Cents, 105; Cape Six per Cents, 111⅞; New Zealand Six per Cents, 106½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 106⅞.

In the Miscellaneous market a limited business has been transacted. Canada Land Shares have sold at 109; Anglo-Mexican Mint, 15⅜; Australian Agricultural, 27; Crystal Palace, 31¼; Crystal Palace, Six per Cent Perpetual Debenture, 105; London General Omnibus, 1⅞; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 3¼; National Discount, 4⅞ ex div.; Nerbudda Coal and Iron, 4; Netherlands Land, Eight per Cent Preference, ⅞; North British Australasian, 1; Red Sea and India Telegraph, 19½; Scottish Australian Investment, 140; South Australian Land, 33; Trust and Agency of Australasia, 1st issue, 1⅞ ex div.; Ocean Marine Insurance, 7⅞ to 8 prem.; Thames and Mersey Marine, 2¼ to ⅞ prem.; and Labuan Coal Shares, ⅞ to 1¼ prem.

Owing to the favourable dividends declared by the leading lines, the Railway Share Market has been firm, and the currencies have had an upward tendency. The dividend of the London and North-Western will be at the rate of 4⅞; and of the London and Blackwall 3½ per cent per annum. The following are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 105½; Great Western, 71; London and Brighton, 119⅞; London and North-Western, 95; Midland, 131⅞; Norfolk, 61⅞; North-Eastern—Leeds, 56½; Staines, Wokingham, and Woking, 5⅞.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Bristol and Exeter, 94½; Great Northern, Five per Cent, redeemable at 5 per cent prem., 110; Great Western, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 99½; Midland—Bristol and Birmingham, 137.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 100½; Buffalo and Lake Huron, 5¼; Cape Town and Dock, 18⅞; East Indian, 102; Grand Trunk of Canada, Six per Cent Preference, 71; Ditto, Seven per Cent, 1862, 44; Great Indian Peninsula, 100⅞; Great Western of Canada, 12⅞; Madras Five per Cent, 99⅞.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 6⅞; Bahia and San Francisco, 15⅞; Great Luxembourg, 10; Namur and Liège, 8¼; Sambre and Meuse, 8⅞; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent Preference, 9⅞.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Feb. 13 shows the following results when compared with the previous week:—

A decrease of circulation of	£191,249	An increase of other securities of	£37,887
A decrease of public deposits of	982,439	An increase of bullion of	86,046
An increase of other deposits of	1,346,417	An increase of rest of	14,112
A decrease of Government securities of	200,000	An increase of reserve of	292,061

The total circulation is £21,236,312. Public deposits amount to £4,884,989; and private deposits to £15,526,384. Securities are £29,010,241; and the stock of bullion is £16,042,949.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Feb. 10.—There was a fair average quantity of English wheat on offer here to-day, and for most kinds the demand ruled steady, at fully last week's prices. Fine foreign wheats moved off somewhat freely, at full currencies; but inferior samples were much neglected. In floating cargoes very little was passing. Selected qualities of barley realised full quotations; but grinding and distilling sorts were the turn lower. No change took place in the value of malt. The oat trade was very inactive, and late rates were with difficulty supported. Both beans and peas ruled the turn in favour of buyers; but flour was in request, at quite previous currencies, although the supply on offer was large.

Feb. 12.—We had a fair, but by no means active, demand for wheat and flour, at prices equal to Monday. All other kinds of produce, however, moved off slowly, at barely late rates.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 57s. to 64s.; ditto, white, 59s. to 67s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 57s. to 64s.; rye, 36s. to 40s.; grinding barley, 29s. to 29s.; distilling ditto, 30s. to 34s.; malting ditto, 36s. to 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 58s. to 64s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 56s.; Kingston and Ware, 62s. to 64s.; Chevalier, 64s. to 67s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 24s. to 25s.; potato ditto, 24s. to 27s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 19s. to 24s.; tick beans, 33s. to 37s.; grey peas, 35s. to 36s.; maple, 39s. to 41s.; white, 38s. to 40s.; boilers, 39s. to 41s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 48s. to 55s.; town households, 43s. to 45s.; country marks, 33s. to 45s. per 280lb.; American, 28s. to 33s. per barrel.

Seeds.—The market, generally, is very quiet; nevertheless, holders are firm, and prices are well supported. In cakes very little is doing.

Linseed, English crushing, 61s. to 65s.; Calcutta, 60s. to 63s.; hempseed, 51s. to 53s. per quarter; coriander, 10s. to 18s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 11s. to 14s.; white ditto, 7s. to 9s.; tares, 8s. to 9s. per bushel. English rape seed, 68s. to 72s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £11 5s.; ditto, foreign, £9 to £11 10s.; rape cakes, £6 5s. to £6 15s. per ton; canary, 54s. to 60s. per quarter; red clover seed, 45s. to 72s.; white ditto, 67s. to 88s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9d. to 9½d.; of household ditto, 6½d. to 8½d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 60s. 4d.; barley, 36s. 7d.; oats, 21s. 11d.; rye, 39s.; beans, 40s. 1d.; peas, 40s. 1d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 60s. 1d.; barley, 36s. 9d.; oats, 22s.; rye, 37s. 4d.; beans, 40s. 6d.; peas, 40s. 10d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 60,947; barley, 67,921; oats, 10,053; rye, 79; beans, 5873; peas, 1651 quarters.

Tea.—The public sales have gone off slowly, and Japan qualities have given way 1d. per lb. Privately, the trade may be considered steady. The total stock in London is now 57,030,733lb. against 54,813,801lb. at the corresponding period in 1861.

Sugar.—Very little change has taken place in prices, but the demand for all raw qualities has been much restricted. Barbadoes sugar has realised 37s. to 48s.; Tobago, 33s. to 37s.; St. Kitt's, 37s. to 37s. 6d.; and fine Demerara, 37s. to 41s. per cwt. Refined goods are inactive, at 49s. per cwt. for common brown lumps. Crushed and pieces rule about stationary.

Coffee.—The quotations continue firm, but the business doing is somewhat restricted compared with several previous weeks.

Rice.—The market is decidedly flat, and in some instances a decline in value of 3d. to 6d. per cwt.

Provisions.—Irish butter is in fair request, and last week's prices are mostly supported. Fine foreign parcels rule rather higher, but English are neglected. Bacon is a shade lower, with an inactive market. Other provisions are a dull inquiry.

Tallow.—The demand has fallen off. In prices, however, very little change has taken place. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 47s.; and for delivery during the last three months, 46s. per cwt.

Oils.—Linseed oil is firm, at £34 to £34 5s.; rape is quoted at £45 to £47 10s.; olive, £51 10s. to £56 10s.; cocoa nut, £49 to £50; and fine palm, £43. American turpentine is held at 69s. to 70s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum is in fair request, at full quotations. Proof Leewards has sold at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.; proof East India, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. per gallon. Brandy is offering at 9s. 8d. to 11s. 6d.; Hambro' spirit, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d.; English, 2s. to 2s. 2d.; and English gin, for export, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 2d. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 to £4 15s.; clover, £4 to £5 16s.; and straw, £1 10s. to £1 16s. per load. Trade dull.

Coals.—Best house coals, 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; seconds, 14s. 3d. to 15s. 3d.; Hartley's, 13s. 6d. to 14s. 3d.; and manufacturers', 11s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. per ton.

Hops.—Good and fine hops support last week's currency; but inferior qualities move off slowly, at barely late rates. Mid and East Kent pockets, 150s. to 203s.

Wool.—English wool is in moderate request, at full prices. In foreign and colonial samples very little is doing, at late rates.

Potatoes.—The supplies being on the increase, the demand has been very inactive, at from 80s. to 160s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Feb. 13).—Our market, to-day, was fairly supplied with beasts, both as to number and quality. All breeds moved off slowly; nevertheless, Monday's currency was supported. The primest Scots sold at 4s. 10d. per 8lb. Although the supply of sheep was very limited, the mutton trade was in a most inactive state, at about stationary prices. The best Downs realised 5s. 6d. per 8lb. Calves—the show of which was small—were in request, at an improvement in value of 2d. per 8lb. Pigs were quite as dear as on Monday; but milch cows were very dull. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; large hogs, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; suckling calves, 12s. to 26s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 29s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1020; cows, 140; sheep, 1900; calves, 80; pigs, 310. Foreign: Beasts, 110; sheep, 230; calves, 50.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are less extensive, and the trade, generally, rules steady, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; veal, 4s. 4d. to 5s.; and pork, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d. per 8lb. by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, FEB. 7.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

C. CHAMBERS, Heath-street, Hampstead, builder.—D. WOOD, Bramley, York, cloth manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.

J. C. WILSON, High-street, Notting-hill, house agent and auctioneer.—H. JOHNSON, Jewry-street, Aldgate, estate agent.—A. V. DUFOUR, Lewes, Sussex, schoolmaster.—E. CARTWRIGHT, Great Bland-street, Dover-road, licensed victualler.—H. S. RICHARDS, Watford, auctioneer and surveyor.—W. H. CHAMPION, Pentonville-road, professor of music.—J. WHITTERING, Thrapstone, Northamptonshire, builder and licensed victualler.—C. W. BAKER, Stock Orchard-crescent, Holloway, commission agent.—F. MIKISCH, Great Suffolk-street, Borough, apothecary.—L. K. LOFT, Orchard-grove, Balls-pond, Islington, porter.—MARY ANN HODGES, New Basinghall-street, wholesale trimming manufacturer.—T. GREEN, Great Horkesley, Essex, wheelwright and blacksmith.—J. PARKINS, Collingwood-street, Mile-end-road, baker.—G. HART, Cardington-street, Hampstead-road.—D. DE LA CHEROIS GOURLEY, Queen's Prison.—H. WHITFIELD, Harrow-road, laceman and fancy draper.—W. BUCKWELL, Phœnix Wharf, East Greenwich, railway contractor.—W. TOPPS, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, merchant.—G. B. HIORNS, Church-street, Edmonton, Post Office letter carrier.—R. GALE, Ashburton-grove, Hornsey-road, porter.—R. W. DAVENPORT, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, vendor of patent medicines.—H. HODGES, Church-street, Gillingham, Kent, baker.—W. EATON, Clarence-place, Calford-road Ballspond, licensed cab proprietor.—R. ADAMS, Albany-street, Regent's Park, coachmaker.—N. D. MORRIS, Hereford, corn merchant.—H. BAILEY, Stoke-upon-Trent, grocer.—E. PARSONS, Tugford, Salop, farmer.—C. HARTRODT, Birmingham, commission agent.—R. HOPWOOD, Birmingham, coach-spring manufacturer.—H. HUDSON, Handsworth, Staffordshire, commercial traveller.—G. HALL, Birmingham, house agent.—H. A. PELLAT, Weston-terrace, Bermondsey, lodging-house keeper.—J. WOODCOCK, Ashford, Kent, horsedealer.—J. C. JOHNS, Blenheim-street, Bond-street, commission agent.—J. AGUILAR, Cheapside, commission agent.—C. NAPPER, Milton-street, Dorset-square.—J. WHITE, Eagle-terrace, Victoria Dock-road, builder.—T. CLEFT, Gillingham, Kent, baker.—J. EVANS, Gresham-street, woollen warehouseman.—D. H. BELL, Cooper's-row, Crutched-friars, sail and ship chandler.—W. H. SMITH, Lincoln's-inn-fields, attorney-at-law.—J. RUBERY, Birmingham, umbrella manufacturer.—J. STAUCER, Horncastle, cooper.—J. H. ROBINSON, Coventry, seedsman.—H. RAYNOR, Sneinton, Nottinghamshire, house agent.—J. GADD, Nottingham, lacemaker.—T. E. HOYLE, Heighington, Lincolnshire, surgeon.—J. HAWKINS the younger, Weston-super-Mare, spirit merchant.—J. THOMAS, Llandillo, Carmarthenshire, tailor.—E. JONES, Bristol, tallow merchant.—C. J. PARRY and W. BRIDDON, Manchester, shirt manufacturers.—W. RYLAND, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, banker's clerk.—J. SANDERS, Birmingham, builder.—J. HEMMANT, Lozells, Warwickshire, attorney.—W. WOOLLEY, Handsworth, Staffordshire.—M. ROTHSCHILD, Toxteth Park, Liverpool, dealer in toys and smallwares.—J. NICHOLSON, Liverpool, draper's assistant.—T. WEBSTER, Castle Bytham, Lincolnshire, veterinary surgeon and farmer.—J. HAWKINS, Dymock, Gloucestershire, farmer.—J. DAVIES, Rhayader, Radnorshire, butcher.—A. K. GAVIN, East Stonehouse, Devon, draper.—ABIGAIL WILKINSON and J. STOTT, Paddock, Yorkshire, scribblers and spinners.—T. CHILD, Worksop, Nottinghamshire, tanner.—F. OATES, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturer.—W. WILKS, Leeds, potter.—J. WHITHEAD, Harrogate, builder.—R. DENISON, Kingston-upon-Hull, wine merchant.—J. MARSDEN, Orrell, Lancashire, manufacturer of nails.—N. VERNON, Congleton, Cheshire, silk throwster.—J. DAVIES, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, draper.—I. GRACE, Sutton, Lancashire, potter.—I. SIMM, Fairfield View, Liverpool, coal merchant.—S. RICHARDS, Gwennap, Cornwall, miner.—J. THOMAS, Gwennap, Cornwall.—E. BATES, Derby, publican.—D. JAMES, Stoney Stretton, Salop, innkeeper.—A. T. HACON, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, pork butcher.—W. GRUNDY, Sheffield, Yorkshire, grocer.—J. PETFIELD, Sheffield, wheelwright.—C. J. ABRAHAM, Trowbridge, Wilts, postman.—T. CARLYLE, St. Columb Major, Cornwall, earthenware merchant.—W. KIDD, Leek, Staffordshire, baker.—W. WHEWALL, New Radford, fishmonger.—C. KING, Bishopstone, Wilts, saddler.—T. HODGSON, Kingston-upon-Hull, flour and corn dealer.—J. BATE, Sheffield, gin scutter.—R. SCARF, Leeds, corkcutter.—G. WEBBER, Chulmleigh, Devon, labourer.—E. D. WILLS, Stoke Damerel, Devon, licensed victualler.—W. C. SHORT, Maidstone, Kent, fruiterer.—T. BOND, Hinckley, Leicestershire, railway porter.—T. STANFORD, Portsea, tailor.—W. DOYS, Portsea, schoolmaster.—G. ELLISON, Bradford, York, biscuit manufacturer.—J. BRASIER, Grimley, Worcestershire, harness and collar maker.—J. ANDREW, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, clog and shoe maker.—J. WHITE, Gloucester, innkeeper.—W. BUNTON, Banbury, Oxfordshire, newsagent.—M. COATES, Garton-in-Holderness, Yorkshire, miller.—J. E. BURLEY and H. BROWN, Lincoln, greengrocers.—C. WILKINSON, Exhall, Warwick, blacksmith.—S. DUNN, Northampton, cabinetmaker.—T. CROSS, the younger, Northampton, plumber, glazier, and painter.—J. TURNER, Hove, Sussex, publican and stable keeper.—J. HANKINS, Lugwardine, Herefordshire, commission agent.—W. NAYLOR, Colchester, carpenter and builder.—R. SCOTT, Guildford, tea dealer and draper.—J. BRIGGS, Newark-upon-Trent, gardener.—J. BALDRY, St. Michael, Suffolk, grocer.—SARAH E. LAWES, Guilford, Surrey, milliner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. WHYTE, Rothesay, grocer.—J. and S. BROWN, Newbigging, Lanark, grocers and bakers.—W. ALLAN, Cumbernauld, general merchant.—CATHERINE MACFARLANE or MITCHELL, Port Glasgow.—J. G. GALBRAITH, Glasgow, calenderer.—R. CLARK, Kemnerty Mills, Peterculter, Aberdeen miller.

TUESDAY, FEB. 11.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

J. FEAVER, Wincanton, Somersetshire, common brewer.

BANKRUPTS.

J. HARDS, Regent-street, Lambeth, harness maker.—S. A. and A. JEFFS, Cornwall-road, Lambeth, builders.—C. J. J. FORSTER, Commercial Chambers, Gracechurch-street, and Portland-place North, Clapham-road, general agent.—J. WHATMOUGH, Skinner-street, Clerkenwell, straw hat presser.—E. BUNNY, widow, Reigate, wholesale and retail confectioner.—A. V. DUFOUR, Lewes, Sussex, schoolmaster.—E. BARCHAM, Horsey-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, farmer.—J. DEVEREUX, High Wycombe, Bucks, farmer.—A. ROWSELL, Eleanor-road, Dalston, commercial traveller.—W. RICHMOND, Great Scotland-yard, Westminster, coal merchant.—J. H. NEVILLE, New Oxford-street, shoe merchant.—G. F. A. MULLEY, Ipswich, innkeeper.—G. HIBBART, King's-road, St. Pancras, bricklayer.—W. HARRIS, Heath-street, Hampstead, dealer in boots and shoes.—W. WILKINS, Horsey-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, farmer.—W. MELHUISH, Modbury-terrace, Kentish-town, carpenter.—R. D. IRONSIDE, Tottenham-court-road, provision merchant.—J. BROWN, Wandsworth, corn merchant.—J. BOOTH, Charlotte-place, Bermondsey, clothier.—T. B. PAYNE, Deptford Lower-road, journeyman plumber.—H. O. HOLMES, Southampton-terrace, Waterloo-road, gas fitter.—W. LANCEFIELD, Southampton-street, Camberwell.—H. LARGE, Red Lion-square, Holborn, farmer.—J. SHEPHERD, Church-street, Camberwell, coach proprietor.—F. W. SMITH, Red Lion-street, Holborn, fishmonger.—G. I. HIGGINSON, Pantheon, Oxford-street, and Uxbridge, dealer in glass.—H. KEMP, Woolwich, auctioneer.—H. PITT, Norwich, farmer.—A. G. HUNT, Pentonville-road, bedding manufacturer.—J. FLEMING, Church-lane, Whitechapel, paraffin-lamp manufacturer.—T. CLIFT, Gillingham, Kent, baker.—J. FRY, Spencer-street, Caroline-road, chairmaker.—H. BLAKE, Coleshill-street, Eaton-square, clerk in the Customs.—W. UPTON, East Moulsey, Surrey, upholsterer.—G. WHITE, jun., Chelmsford, dealer in poultry.—J. JOHNSON, Loughton, Essex, hay-dealer.—J. CROOME, Oakley-street, Chelsea, shipowner.—H. 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THE LOCHGOIL SCOTTISH MISSIONS VOLUNTEERS

THE LONDON SCOTTISH VOLUNTEERS.

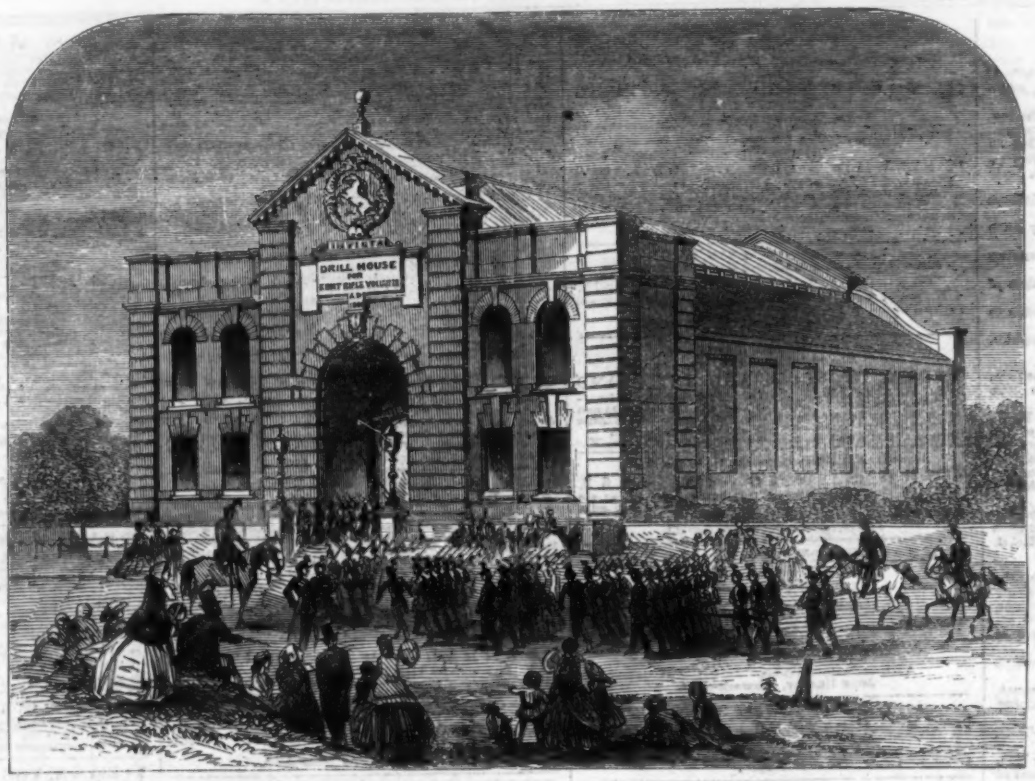
THIS fine corps was originated by members of the Highland Society and the Caledonian Society of London, and it numbers more than 600 men bound together by patriotic military spirit, and that national sentiment peculiarly strong amongst Scotchmen. The headquarters are on the Adelphi-terrace, where there is an open space overlooking the river suitable for a muster of the regiment. General Lord Clyde accepted the post of Honorary Colonel on his return from the last campaign in India, and he continues to evince a lively interest in the corps, which is warmly acknowledged by the volunteers when so distinguished a military hero attends their parade in their own uniform. The Major of the London Scottish is Sir David Baird, Bart., formerly on Lord Clyde's staff, and there are several other members who have served in the regular army. The Lieutenant-Colonel is Lord Elcho, a nobleman known everywhere by his eloquent advocacy of the volunteer movement, and beloved and respected by every member of the London Scottish for the deep interest he shows in their individual welfare. Lord Elcho, although a civilian, has qualified himself for military duties by careful study and by practical exercise in the camp at Shorncliffe; he was also among the first to avail himself of the instruction in musketry given to the volunteers at Hythe.

The uniform of the corps is grey, of that tinge agreed upon as the best by the War Office Committee. All the members wear the Glengarry cap, and the two flank companies are dressed in the kilt. One of these is commanded by Captain Mackenzie, who, with Mr. Bain, laboured from the first with untiring exertion to promote the success of the London Scottish. The other Highland company is under Captain Macgregor, who qualified himself for the post of Musketry Instructor of the corps by winning the prize for most hits at Hythe. Another Captain, zealous in his duties, and a first-rate shot, is the Marquis of Abercorn. The Adjutant, Captain Page, occupied the same post in the Edinburgh Volunteers, after serving in the Burmese campaign. Among the most active of the honorary members are the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., and Sir Roderick Murchison.

There are six volunteer pipers attached to the London Scottish, who "discourse eloquent music" from bagpipes presented by the ladies, foremost among whom is Lady Elcho, deservedly popular with all the members of the corps. The brass band is supported by voluntary subscription, and by the same means there is conducted a School of Arms at Messrs. Angelo's, where boxing, fencing, and sword exercise can be learned. The London Scottish has just opened an iron shooting-house, built on their range at Wimbledon, at an expense of about £400; and, notwithstanding this and other heavy expenses, the financial condition of the regiment is highly satisfactory. Drill is conducted in Westminster Hall, and it is very well attended, although many have to come several miles to each parade.

The ever-moving tide of young Scotchmen who are drawn by business or pleasure through London to distant parts has carried several members of this corps to far-off countries. Thus Ensign Dunlop, C.B., after winning a prize at the great Wimbledon meeting, has returned to his duty in India; and the Hon. A. Gordon, another officer, has lately won praise in Canada by his active provision for the rapid passage of the troops sent there. The London Scottish has been duly praised at the several reviews where the regiment appeared; and it is justly an object of interest with other volunteers, who regard this corps as a manifestation of healthy national spirit.

The good feeling and harmony which are fostered rather than restrained by rigid discipline give every evidence of steady progress in this regiment; and it is certain that every member of it is proud to belong to the London Scottish.

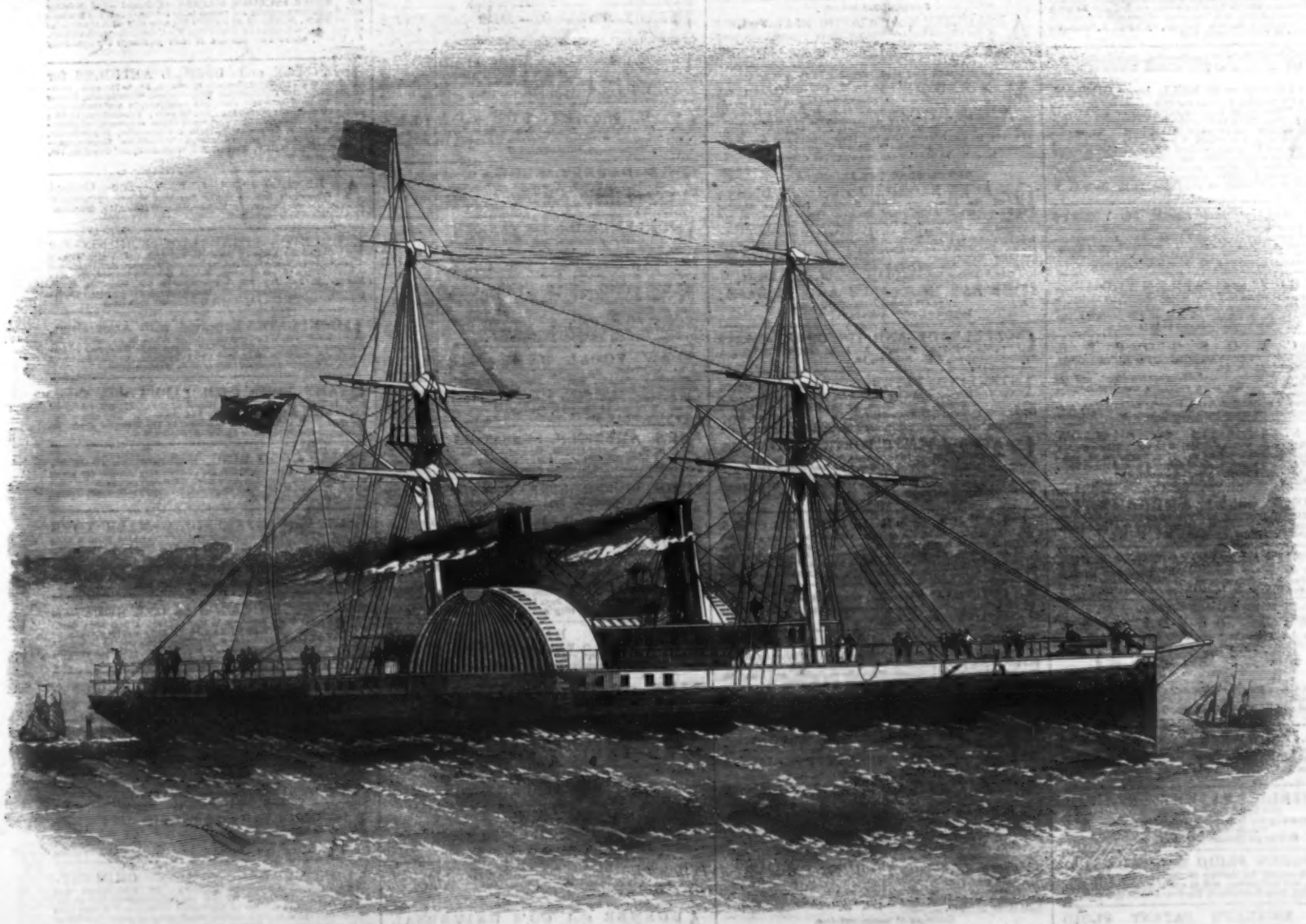


DRILL-SHED AT BLACKHEATH, ERECTED AT THE COST OF CAPTAIN RUCKER, FOR THE 25TH KENT RIFLES.

NEW VOLUNTEER DRILL-SHED AT BLACKHEATH.

ON Saturday last a new and commodious drill-shed, erected at Blackheath for the use of the 25th Kent Volunteer Corps by Captain Rucker, commander of the corps, was opened by Viscount Sydney, Lord Lieutenant of Kent. The ceremony of opening was attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen resident in the vicinity, and excited much interest. Though bearing the unpretending title of "drill-shed," it is of elegant construction, 100 feet in length by 53 in breadth, costing Captain Rucker £3000; and it will, we learn, be placed by the gallant Captain at the disposal of neighbouring corps, several of whom were present, with their bands. Viscount Sydney opened the proceedings with a brief speech, in which he referred to the great success of the volunteer movement. Viscount Holmesdale, M.P., congratulated the volunteers and the county that so magnificent a building had been erected at the cost of one man of patriotic spirit, and urged others to follow so noble an example. His Lordship then moved the first resolution, "That this meeting, recognising the great value of the volunteer movement, considers it the bounden duty of all classes to support it either by active service or pecuniary aid." Mr. Alderman Salomons seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously. Major-General Sir Richard Dacres proposed a resolution to the effect "That the value of the volunteer force depended greatly on its permanence." Admiral Hamilton seconded the resolution, which was also carried. The Rev. Mr. Soames moved, and the Rev. Mr. Selwyn seconded, a resolution conveying the thanks of the meeting to Captain Rucker, who, at his own expense, had erected the drill-shed. Captain Rucker, who was received with great enthusiasm, returned thanks, and expressed a hope that the building would tend to promote the success of this great movement, in which he took the deepest interest. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

The principal front of the Blackheath Drill-house is of red brick with stone dressings. The building contains a spacious drill-room, 100ft. long, 53ft. wide, and 40ft. high, the entrance to which is through the lofty archway shown in the Engraving; an armoury, officers' room, rooms for a drill sergeant resident on the premises, and sundry necessary offices. The roof of the drill-room (53ft. span) is carried on eight laminated arched ribs, formed of a number of planks bent on a mould to a semicircular form, the arched ribs being retained in their position by means of principal rafters with radiating struts of timber notched out, so as to clip the carved ribs between them. The interior of this roof, with the curved ribs and other timbers, are stained in different shades of colour and varnished; and all ironwork, such as ties, bolts, &c., together with the gas star pendents, is picked out in colours (vermilion, blue, and gold), altogether presenting an exceedingly light and elegant appearance. The hall is lighted by day from the roof, and at night by star lights of gas suspended from points in the arched ribs. The building was erected from the designs of Mr. Alfred Gilbert, architect, of Blackheath; and the whole of the work has been most successfully carried out by Mr. Joseph Russell, of Blackheath, a gentleman who has retired from the active pursuit of his calling, but, being an ardent advocate of the volunteer cause, has given his services gratuitously.



THE NEW HONG-KONG AND CANTON STEAM-SHIP NURGIS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 178.

⁂ The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

BIRTHS.

On the 12th February, at Stoke, Devonport, the wife of Lieut. J. G. Stanley Clarke, R.N., of H.M.S. Royal Adelaide, of a son.

On the 6th inst., at 41, Hagley-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, the wife of Mr. George P. Neele, of a son.

On the 12th inst., at 20, Mall, Clifton, the wife of Captain Dutton Huni, of Farm Hill Park, Stroud, of a daughter.

On the 7th inst., at Drumcondra Castle, Dublin, Lady Rachel Butler, of a daughter.

On the 8th inst., at 8, Seamore-place, the Lady Elizabeth Adeane, of a daughter.

On the 10th inst., at 27, Chesham-street, the Lady Edith Fergusson, of a daughter.

On the 10th inst., at 13, Hanover-square, Viscountess Boyle, of a son.

On the 4th inst., at 35, Dover-street, the Countess of Lichfield, of a son.

On the 5th inst., at 22, Chesham-place, Lady Augusta Fremantle, of a son.

On the 12th inst., the Countess of Lincoln, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 13th of last November, at the British Consulate, Coquimbo, Mr. Daniel Nathan, of Cardigan, to Miss Margaret Dolphin, of Abergavenny.

At Wimbledon, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. H. W. Haygarth, Incumbent, Edward Clapton, M.D., of St. Thomas's-street, Southwark, and of Lee, Kent, to Mary, the eldest daughter, and, at the same time, Lieut.-Colonel J. P. Robertson, C.B., Military Train, to Louisa, the youngest daughter of John Churchill, Esq., of Oakfield, Wimbledon Park.

On Thursday week, at All Saints' Church, in Norfolk-square, Viscount Strangford to Miss Beaufort, youngest daughter of the late Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort, K.C.B.

DEATHS.

On the 12th inst., suddenly, aged 67, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of T. S. Summers, Esq., of Greenhithe, Kent.

On the 7th inst., at Grove House, Major G. H. Bellasis, of the Bombay Army (retired), and second son of G. H. Bellasis, Esq., late of Holly Hill, Windermere, aged 53 years.

On the 7th inst., at Tunbridge Wells, Lydia, Countess Dowager of Cavan, aged 78.

On Sunday, the 9th inst., at Manston House, Somerset, of congestion of the lungs, Lady Bertha Louisa Canning Boyle, aged 11 weeks.

On the 8th inst., in Queen Anne-street, Sir John Croft, Bart., in his 84th year.

On Monday, at his residence, Portland-place, the Hon. Sir Thomas Joshua Platt, formerly one of the Barons of the Exchequer, in his 73rd year.

On the 2nd inst., at Florence, the Hon. Mrs. George Herbert, greataunt of the Earl of Carnarvon.

ADAMS'S ANNUAL BALL, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's.—Mr. T. ADAMS has the honour to announce to his numerous Patrons that his ANNUAL BALL will take place at the above Rooms on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Feb. 17, when his celebrated Band will be in attendance. Gentlemen's Tickets, 12s. 6d.; Ladies' ditto, 8s. 6d. including refreshments). Tickets to be obtained of Mr. Adams, 77, John-street, Fitzroy-square; of the Stewards; and at the Rooms. M.C., Mr. Frampton.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

March 19.—Spring Show.	June 11.—Second Great Show.
April 9.—Azalea Show.	June 26.—Rose Show.
May 21.—First Great Show.	July 2.—Third Great Show.

⁂ American Plants in May or June.

⁂ During the Season the Inauguration of the Memorial of the Exhibition of 1851 is expected to take place.

September 10.—Autumn Show.

October 8, 9, and 10.—International Fruit, Vegetable, Root, Cereal and Gourd Show.

Bands will play daily from May to October.

Next Election of Fellows, Feb. 21.

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Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and beware of spurious and pernicious articles under the name of "Kalydor."

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IN ANSWER TO THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LORD DUFFERIN.

THE EARL OF SHELBURNE.

In the House of Lords the Address was moved by Lord Dufferin and seconded by the Earl of Shelburne.

FREDERICK TEMPLE BLACKWOOD, fourth Baron DUFFERIN, in the peerage of Ireland, and Baron CLANDEBOYE, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, by which last title he holds his seat in the House of Lords, is the only son of the third Baron, by the eldest daughter of the late Thomas Sheridan, Esq., granddaughter of the famous Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and sister to the Hon. Mrs. Norton. He was born at Florence in 1826, and succeeded his father in 1841. He completed his education at Christ Church, Oxford; was a Lord in Waiting to the Queen during Lord J. Russell's Administration from 1849 to 1852, and again from 1854 to 1858. Not long since his Lordship attained some literary celebrity from the publication of a journal of a yacht voyage far into the Arctic regions, under the title of "Letters from High Latitudes;" and, owing to his having as a traveller acquired considerable knowledge of the people and the country of Syria, he was last year selected by the Government to act as Commissioner for England to inquire into the state of Syria after the massacre which took place arising out of the disputes between the Druses and the Maronites. His Lordship is unmarried.

HENRY PETTY FITZMAURICE, by courtesy Earl of SHELBURNE and Baron WYCOMBE by summons to the House of Peers during the lifetime of his father, is the eldest surviving son of the Marquis of Lansdowne by the fifth daughter of the second Earl of Ilchester. He was born, at his father's town residence in Berkeley-square, in 1816. He married, first, in 1840, the fifth daughter of the eleventh Earl of Pembroke; and after her death, in 1841, he married, secondly, in 1843, the eldest daughter of the Comte de Flahault (the present Ambassador from France to this country) and the Baroness Keith and Nairne. In December, 1847, during Lord J. Russell's Ministry, he was a Lord of the Treasury, but resigned in 1848; and was Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Lord Palmerston's first Government, from June, 1856, to March, 1858. He represented the borough of Calne from 1847 to 1856, when he was called up to the House of Peers by his father's barony of Wycombe.

In the House of Commons the Address was moved by the Hon. William Henry Berkeley Portman, member for Dorsetshire, and Mr. Western Wood, one of the members for the city of London.

Mr. PORTMAN is the eldest son of the first Lord Portman by Lady Emma, third daughter of the second Earl of Harewood, and was born in London in July, 1820. He was educated at Eton, and Merton College, Oxford; married, in 1855, Mary Selina Charlotte Wentworth Fitzwilliam, daughter of the late Viscount Milton. He is a Deputy Lieutenant for Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, and Colonel of the West Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry, in the uniform of which corps he appeared on the occasion of moving the Address. Mr. Portman is not amongst the youngest members of Parliament, having sat for the borough of Shaftesbury from 1852 to 1857, when he was elected one of the members for the county of Dorset.

Mr. WESTERN WOOD is the third son of the late Alderman Sir Matthew Wood, Bart. (who was for upwards of thirty-five years one of the members for the city of London, and was at one time well known for his advocacy of the cause of Caroline, Queen of George IV.), by Maria, daughter of John Page, Esq., of Woodbridge, Suffolk. He is brother to Sir John Page Wood, Bart., of Rivenhall Place, Essex, and Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood. He was educated at Winchester, married, in 1829, Sarah Letitia, daughter of John Morris, Esq. Mr. Wood is an eminent merchant in the city of London, Warden of the Fishmongers' Company, and a magistrate for the county of Kent. In fulfilling the necessity of appearing in full dress, as seconder of the Address, he presented something of a novelty, inasmuch as he wore a plain black Court costume. It is many years since any member of the House occupied that position who was not entitled to wear some kind of uniform.

The accompanying Portraits are from excellent photographs by John and Charles Watkins, of Parliament-street.

THE HON. W. H. B. PORTMAN.

MR. WESTERN WOOD.

PROGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE FORGES.—THE FINIAL OF THE EASTERN DOME.

A ceremony something in the nature of a coronation has taken place at the building of the International Exhibition by the erection of the gilded finial or terminal on the summit of the eastern dome. This ornament consists of a ball 7ft. in circumference, from which projects perpendicularly a long spike; both are richly gilt, and they shine and glitter in the most satisfactory manner. Our Engraving represents this finial as it lay on the ground prepared for hoisting to the top of the dome. This circumstance may be said to have celebrated the completion, so far as its main features of construction are concerned, of the eastern dome. On Saturday last, at three o'clock, the centreings or supports of the twelve ribs were struck away, and the immense mass of metal stood for the first time supported alone by the columns, and groined girders. When the supports were removed the whole weight of the structure was thrown on the columns and, of course, a certain amount of deflection took place. It was expected that the deflection would amount to at least four inches, but it is satisfactory to be able to state that, in fact, it only reached the extent of one-eighth of an inch. Of course, on such an important occasion as this trial of the strength of this part of the edifice, which, as one looks at it, seems rather ticklish, the gentlemen most interested in its success were present. The visitors and watchers of the proceedings were hoisted up to the crown of the dome in a wooden box, and among them were Mr. Thomas Fairbairn, Mr. Baker (engineer to the London and North-Western Railway), Mr. Peter Rolt, and Captain Ford, of the Thames Iron Company, who are the contractors for the ironwork, &c. There still remains to be concluded the glazing and some of the minor details of this work, but, practically speaking, this dome may be pronounced to be finished. The first portion of the ironwork of this dome was raised on Dec. 7, so that, notwithstanding its enormous size, it has been constructed in its most important parts in some sixty-two days. A work which will occupy some time, labour, and skill, will be the removal of the complicated scaffolding; and it is supposed that both the domes will not be quite clear before six weeks at least have elapsed.

In another Engraving we have illustrated a portion of the works going on at the building for the Great Exhibition which is well calculated to give an idea of the vastness of the operations which are going on. "The Forge," a sketch of which has been transferred to our columns, is a section of a long range of similar furnaces, which are placed within a large shed, that stretches along the western side of the building from the front in Cromwell-road, and is situated in Prince Albert-road. It is modestly designated "The Smith's Shop," but it is in fact a cyclopean barrack, in which numerous fires are roaring and glittering, and hundreds of stalwart workmen are making the anvils ring with their massive blows. Nothing can be more simple and primitive than this structure; but, as will be seen from our Illustration, it has about it a certain touch of the picturesque; and, when viewed from end to end, at once conveys the idea that here is no common or ordinary work in process.

With regard to the rest of the building, it may be stated that the northern courts are now entirely roofed in, and wait only for the flooring to be ready for the reception of goods. The plasterers have been set to work upon the upper story of the refreshment arcades; and the cellarage, which has, after some difficulty, been granted to the contractors, a convenience for which they fought hard, and which is situated in the eastern portion, is in course of construction. The picture-galleries are so far advanced that the interior scaffolding has been entirely removed, and a clear view is obtained from one end of the building to the other. The attic story over the central entrance has also been completed. The front of this hall will be the portion in which Benson's clock—specially constructed for the building—is to be placed. The process of colouring is going on, and in the fifty-feet courts many of the columns have been decorated by Mr. Crace. They are coloured a green bronze, with dark red capitals and bases, and a similar dark line runs along the girders. In the nave several of the scarlet and gold capitals of the columns and the gilt ornaments of the roof have been completed, and the effect, though delicate and perhaps too minute, is still on a bright sunny day, on the whole, agreeable to the eye. Again we must venture to say that there is an absence of boldness in the decoration which we think was required in the ornamentation of such a building. Each girder will bear at the top the name of some one of the exhibiting countries or their colonies, and the word "England" glitters amongst the first in a conspicuous position. The colouring of the "annexe" for machinery has been intrusted to Captain Fowke, who has decided to make the girders a warm lavender and the roof a yellow stone colour; and it is expected that this mode of treatment will be to give an appearance of length to the building.

The executive staff to whom the arrangements of the exhibition proper have been committed are exceedingly busy. The commissioners are now engaged in directing allotments of space to be forwarded to the exhibitors. A plan of each allotment is drawn to scale, showing the passages and allocation of the neighbouring exhibitors, thus at once enabling each to understand and to make the most of the advantages of his position. The allotments for surgical instruments (Class 17) have been sent out, to be followed by those for textile fabrics, philosophical instruments (Class 13), stationery and printing (Class 28), and horology (Class 15). The reception of goods will commence in a few days, and it is supposed that those of Russian exhibitors will be amongst the first to find houseroom in the building.

On Wednesday an important formality took place; for the contractors, in pursuance of their agreement, handed over the building to the Royal Commissioners.

Owing to causes which are now sufficiently obvious, the gardens of the Horticultural Society and the doings which are contemplated in the ensuing season have become associated with the Great Exhibition. It may not, therefore, be out of place here to say a few words with regard to the contemplated arrangements for giving all due attraction to that which will in some sense be an "annexe" to the great show hard by. On the 16th of March will take place the first flower show, comprising hyacinths and camellias, and on the 9th of April there will be a show of azaleas. On the 21st of May will be given the first "great floral show," and the 30th will be the opening of a show of American flowers and plants. On the 2nd of June the second great show will be offered to the public; on the 26th of the same month there will be presented a grand show of roses. The third great show will take place on the 2nd of July, and this will terminate the summer series. On this occasion the ceremony of uncovering the memorial of the International Exhibition of 1851 will be performed. On the 10th of September will commence the autumn shows, the first being one of flowers, and the second will occur on the 8th of October and the following days to the 19th inclusive. This is specially designated the "International Show," and will consist of fruit and vegetables, which will be exhibited until the 11th, on which day will begin a novelty in the shape of a show of gourds and roots, which will continue till the closing day. At the three great meetings in May, June, and July the admission will be by tickets, at 5s. each, if purchased previously to the day of the show; but if payment is made at the door the charge will be 7s. 6d. At all the other shows the price of admission will be 2s. 6d. until the 9th of October, when it will be reduced to 1s., and continue at that rate till the last day, the 18th of that month. It should be added that from the 1st to the 31st of May there will be admission to the gardens on payment every day (except Sundays), the charge being 1s. each day except on Wednesday, when it will be 2s. 6d., and on Saturdays, when it will be 5s.; and from the 31st of May to the 18th of October there will be admission daily at a charge of 1s., except on Fridays and Saturdays, when the price will be 2s. 6d. and 5s. respectively. Bands will play every day in the gardens when the public are admitted. The value of the prizes offered to exhibitors during 1862, exclusive of medals, will amount to £2156 8s.

The Queen has granted an order extending the privilege of copyright to works published in the dominions of the Grand Duke of Hesse.

An abstract of a return of the number of fatal accidents which have occurred in coalmines in the United Kingdom since the system of colliery inspection came into operation was published on Monday. We gather from these tables the following facts:—The total number of tons of coals raised in the ten years ending 1860 was 605,454,940. The total number of lives lost in the same period was 1466. The average tonnage of coal raised to each life lost was 71,460 tons.

PRESENTATION OF A TESTIMONIAL TO THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS MILNER GIBSON, M.P.

Mr. Milner Gibson's distinguished services in connection with the great and now happily successful movement for the repeal of the taxes on knowledge were celebrated on Tuesday week by a public breakfast and the presentation of a splendid testimonial. The event took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, and the assembly included many members of Parliament and others who have taken a foremost part in the agitation. The testimonial, of which we give an Engraving, consists of a handsome centrepiece, after a design by Flaxman, and two large and graceful seven-light candelabra, after a design suggested by the late Sir C. Barry. The centrepiece and candelabra are of silver gilt. Upon the centrepiece is engraved the following inscription:—"Presented to the Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P., by the members and friends of the Association for the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge as a commemorative testimonial of his important services during twelve years as their president. Advertisement duty repealed, Aug. 4, 1853; compulsory stamp on newspapers repealed, June 29, 1855; paper duty repealed, Oct. 1, 1861."

The Chairman, Mr. Ewart, M.P., having proposed in eulogistic terms the health of Mr. Gibson, and presented to him the testimonial, Mr. T. M. Gibson rose amid loud cheers and said he did not how to find words to express his thanks for the great honour and kindness which they had conferred on him. He thanked his friends for the assistance they had given him in removing the pernicious taxes on knowledge, and he assured them that what he had done in it was a labour of love. It was rather an unusual occurrence for a member of the Government to receive a testimonial from the public, but he should not have received it if it had not been that, as a member of that Government, he had also been president of the association; and he should in future years look back with pride and pleasure to his past labours. Great credit was due to Mr. Gladstone for the manner in which he had taken up and supported the measure of repeal of the paper duty. While giving honour to one so deserving of it he must mention the names of some without whose exertions they never could have succeeded. He referred to their treasurer, Mr. Novello; Mr. Moore, their secretary; Mr. Collett, and Mr. Francis, the hon. secretary. He felt some reluctance in accepting so handsome a testimonial, because he did not think he ought to be singled out to receive that mark of regard where so many were more deserving. He knew the work that had been done, and no matter what his own position was, in or out of Parliament, he never could have carried the object they were met to celebrate if he had not been supported by the great Liberal party, represented by Mr. Gladstone. The opposition was so formidable that but for the unity that existed, both in and out of the House of Commons, it never could have been overcome. The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to eulogise the chairman and other members of Parliament for the vigorous support they had given to the cause, and, having referred to other gentlemen whose services had been most valuable, he thanked them for the kindness and warmth with which they had received him.

Mr. Robert Chambers proposed "The health of the Chancellor of the Exchequer."

The Chairman then gave "The House of Commons," to which Mr. Baines, M.P., replied.

Mr. Francis, the hon. secretary of the committee, in responding to his health, proposed by the chairman, said he thought it was appropriate to the occasion to mention the names of some of the hardest workers in this good cause—men who had laboured long and heartily to secure the present practical result. He would then mention the name of their esteemed and venerable friend, Mr. Charles Knight, whose work, written many years ago, and called "The Struggles of a Book," did much to clear the way for future work. Then there were Mr. R. Chambers, Dr. Watts, Mr. J. Cassell, Mr. Cozens, and Mr. Robert Moore. One gentleman's name he would also mention who, just before he set out on a fatal voyage, had told him how much interest he felt in the movement—he meant Mr. Herbert Ingram. Mr. Gibson had made reference to Mr. C. D. Collett. He (Mr. Francis) could only say that he could bear his testimony also to the zeal, diligence, and perseverance with which that gentleman had conducted the affairs of the Association for the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge. In respect to their esteemed chairman, the hon. member for Dumfries, he attended the first meeting of the general committee of the Press Association in 1848, and continued a stanch supporter of all measures, both in and out of Parliament, having for their object the emancipation of the press from taxation.

Several other toasts having been given and acknowledged the proceedings terminated.

THE HONG-KONG AND CANTON NEW STEAM-SHIP NURGIS.

The iron paddle-steamer Nurgis, of which we give an Illustration, has been built by Messrs. C. J. Mare and Company, of Millwall, and of iron rolled on their own premises. She is intended for the Chinese trade, the rivers and inner waters of that empire offering now very large inducements to our enterprising merchants to send vessels there, and by the aid of steam power to develop that traffic which has been hitherto confined to the very narrow facilities of communication afforded by the wretched junks, the only craft, with the exception of a few European vessels, available for either passenger or goods traffic.

The Nurgis, which measures about 1000 tons, is specially constructed for navigation in shallow waters, her draught being only 6ft. 1in. aft, and 6ft. 3½in. forward, carrying 90 tons of cargo on board, whilst, with a full cargo of 500 to 600 tons, she will not draw more than 8ft. She is furnished with a hurricane-deck, over which will be constructed another and still lighter place of shelter from the sun and rain. On her forecastle she has the slides for two carronades of considerable bore. Her engines, which were also built by Messrs. Mare and Co., are 200-horse power (nominal), and are constructed upon the principle of "cutting off" the steam at any speed, in order to save in consumption of fuel. They are "oscillating-cylinder engines with expansion-tubes;" and though on, to us, a novel plan, appear to do their work satisfactorily. The stroke of the engines is 9ft., and the diameter of the cylinders 40in.

The runs at the measured mile at Erith, on the 30th ult., were as follow:—

	Min.	Sec.	Knots.
First, down, no current	5	7 =	11·726
Second, up, against tide	5	17 =	11·356
Third, down, with tide	4	34 =	13·138

At this point the bearings became heated, and the fourth run, in consequence of the lateness of the hour, could not be taken; but the above are sufficient to show that on the Chinese waters a continued speed of ten knots may be relied upon. During the trials the revolutions were 20 to 21, the vacuum 24 to 25, and the pressure 34 to 36; and, at the turns, the manner in which the vessel answered her helm and came round excited the surprise of all on board.

The Address to the Queen.—In the address to her Majesty, which is generally only an echo of the Speech from the Throne, the following paragraphs have this year been inserted to mark the sympathy of Parliament in the great loss which her Majesty has just sustained:—"To take this first opportunity of offering to her Majesty our sincere condolence on the afflicting dispensation of Providence with which her Majesty and this nation have been visited in the death of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort. To assure her Majesty of our heartfelt participation in the universal feeling of sympathy with her Majesty under this calamitous bereavement, and in the deep sense entertained by all classes of her Majesty's subjects of the irreparable loss which the country has sustained in a Prince whose tender attachments to her Majesty, whose eminent virtues, and whose high attainments, unceasingly devoted to the interests of this country, won for him general love and admiration, and will cause his name to be held in grateful and affectionate remembrance. To assure her Majesty that it is our earnest prayer that her Majesty's health, in which her faithful people take so lively an interest, will not be impaired by overwhelming grief, and that this kingdom will long continue to enjoy the blessings of a reign with which its happiness and welfare are so intimately associated."

According to report a fortune of £1,000,000 has come into the joint possession of a hitherto poor shoemaker and tailor at Brentwood, Essex. It was at first stated that the shoemaker had matters all to himself, but it now appears that another shares his good luck. The property consists principally of money in the funds, with large estates in the West Indies, and was accumulated by an English emigrant who married the daughter of a rich planter.

FINE ARTS.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

(FIRST NOTICE.)

The collection of works of British Artists opened this year to inspection at the above gallery, is about on a par with the average of similar exhibitions during late years at the same place. With few exceptions, the artists contributing to it appear to have thought it necessary to paint down, rather than up, to the public taste, both as regards the selection of subjects and their treatment. The former are very generally vulgar or commonplace, whilst their execution is often marked on the one hand by meretricious glitter, and on the other by an astounding and reprehensible carelessness and want of finish, as if all had been done in haste to meet an immediate and not very discriminating market. Of mind there is little, purpose little—of intelligent and conscientious work little, except in one or two rare examples, which we shall individualise as we go along. Artists complain that they are not allowed to paint expressly for the International Exhibition, but must submit to pass their contribution to its walls through the filter of previous exhibitions. But surely there are few things in the little aristocratic gallery in Pall-mall which any man would wish to show to foreigners as samples of the living British school of painting. Perhaps, as some allege, if the portals of the Great Exhibition had been thrown open to them in common with the Continental artists, they would have attempted nobler things for that special occasion; but who can say what the result might have been had this competitive system been permitted? We merely throw out the question as a subject for speculation without attempting to reply to it—proceeding at once to a survey of the rooms.

And now, at the very first starting, we are happy to meet one of the exceptional cases of merit we have stated to chequer the dread mediocrity of the general display. "The Jury" (1), by J. Morgan, is a study full of character, suggested probably by actual observation of some twelve "good men and true" for the nonce empannelled to try a question of right in one of our civil courts. The variety in the expressions of the faces is admirable—some paying more or less earnest attention to the cross-examination going forward — one actually taking notes at the suggestion of his venerable neighbour—one smiling—another on the broad grin at the cutting irony of the counsel—some listening impassively as a matter of mere duty—one hardly listening at all—so differently are different men affected by the identically same business, yet all with one object in view at the end. The execution of this little cabinet picture is as commendable as the subject is happily chosen.

Immediately above this clever little work is a full-length female figure, entitled "Biondina" (20), by L. W. Desanges, attractively painted, with bright rosy lips, blue eyes, flaxen hair, &c., a bunch of gay flowers in her hand, the whole set off by a dark dress; but it is an affair which rises little, if at all, above ordinary portraiture. By the same artist is another life-size female subject, "Sappho's Song" (170), painted in the ambitious style of the now nearly exploded classic school. But to see how this style treads upon the very heels of the unmeaning and commonplace we have only to turn to the pendant to this very picture, the "Hebe" (191) of S. W. Godbold, who, with cup in one hand and vase in the other, and the Imperial eagle swooping down to dip his beak in the former, is after the very fashion of many other Hebes which have been painted from time to time during three centuries past. Subjects like these tell nothing to the intelligence of the nineteenth century, and had much better be dispensed with altogether.

More within the region of our common sympathies, however, is another large female study, "Autumn" (58), by Alex. Johnston, which, with healthy and joyous face, and hair decked with poppy and ears of wheat, is painted in a broad but sedulous and finished manner. We regret we cannot speak with equal praise of the same artist's other and smaller work, "Jeanie Deans" (213) pausing at the door of her lover's humble abode, upon hearing the loud and pompous tones of Saddletree sounding from the inner apartment, the execution of which is not up to the mark.

J. Gilbert's great picture of "Cardinal Wolsey and the Duke of Buckingham" (73) we have engraved, and fully described in another page. Let us only signalise it here as the chief attraction, and deservedly so, of the room, and as a credit to the art of the country. Harry Johnson's "Temple of Minerva in Ægina" (65) we have also dealt with through the medium of pen and pencil elsewhere. The same artist exhibits two other scenes from classic land, or rather four, for one of his frames, "Recollections of Greece" (355), contains three views, Corinth, Sunium, and Athens; the other (2) "The Caryatid Portico of the Erectheum, Athens," which may be recognised as the original from which the wings of our St. Pancras Church were copied. "To what strange uses," &c.!

At the upper end of the north room, in the immediate vicinity of the fireplace, we find one of Hemsley's little child episodes, "Come Along" (5), representing the first pedestrian efforts of a little toddler, encouraged by his good-natured brother and sister. Next to this is "A Calm Morning" (6), on the sedgy bank of a river, just at the very moment of sunrise, treated with great softness and warmth by A. Gilbert.

Nieman, whose landscapes have hitherto been remarkable for a certain coldness of tone and wildness of aspect, has this year adopted a somewhat modified style, in which foliage in fullest verdure is introduced, with water, nymphs bathing, &c., as in No. 10, "A Summer Composition;" and in the larger work, "The Golden Age" (268), where the heavy, over-painted nude figures are the contribution of Mr. Craig. But his execution is often hard, careless, and faulty—witness the opaque advancing sea in No. 10, and that slaty river in 139, "An Italian Landscape," with white and plumb-coloured clouds.

Wyburd gives us an infinitesimally small glimpse of "Titania Sleeping" (27), in the distant centre of a circular picture of luxuriant vegetation—wild thyme, oxlips, nodding violet, &c.—most curiously painted; and "The Convent Shrine" (171), with an artificial effect of lamplight which cannot fail to attract the notice of every passer-by. "The Return of the Runaway" (28), by J. Clarke, which we recently engraved, by its earnest and impulsive motive, will fully sustain the high opinion we expressed of it on the occasion of so doing.

Wingfield has a representation of Pope's "Belinda" (38), with little cupids playing round her damask silk dress—rather a novel conceit. But when he quotes under his beauty the lines—

> If to her share some female errors fall,
> Look in her face and you'll forget them all,

there might be some who would be disposed to question the positions. The young lady is a good sort of homely body, but she is hardly Pope's sparkling beauty.

We next light on a view of "The House of Lords from Millbank" (52), seen at sunrise, by J. Danby, full of soft aërial medium and glittering effect, which would be all the better for a little concentration by means of a more solid treatment of the foreground. It is marvellous how many of our artists, successful in certain points of technical achievement, spoil the usefulness of these by overuse of them. "Keeping" is a thing which they too often, as in this very case, lose sight of.

H. Dawson's "Evening" (185), though too sketchy in execution here and there, displays the mental influence which we find wanting in the cases just suggested. It is a scene of haymaking, with a large partly-laden wain in the centre, and a distant undulating country, with a grand mottled sky under sunset effects. The eye rests with pleasure on this charming bit of nature, on account of the air of truth and the realness of the air which pervade it, and which irresistibly possess themselves of the senses of the spectator.

But, perhaps, the most truthful and happy bit of nature-painting in the exhibition is R. Collinson's "Quiet Dell" (287), a *con amore* study of dock, valerian, reed, watergrass and other grasses, poppy, stinging-nettle, thistle, iris, and various other particles of vegetation, charmingly seized upon on the little patch of upland where they grow, all individualised with actual truth yet with admirable breadth, and the very air moist and smelling of them. The artist, a figure-painter by general practice, seems to take up such studies as an occasional pastime. They will be of immense advantage to him, and would be to any figure-subject painter, not merely by relieving the eye from a too constant application to the same models and colours, but by affording material for landscape foregrounds.

F. Lee Bridell, in "Tremezzas Mountain and Village of Menaggio, as seen from Varrenna, Lake of Como" (186), has materials which, turned to proper account, might have resulted in a landscape of the

highest class; but his treatment of the subject is rather stagey, as if suggested by after-dreams of the pictorial triumphs in the opening of a Christmas piece; whilst the colour, owing to the variety of figures and other objects scattered about, is unpleasantly spotty. A similar remark, almost in the same force, applies to his smaller picture, "A Pastoral Scene on the Shores of Lake Lecco" (421), with a goatherd and goats introduced too obviously, just as they might be in Burford's Panorama.

But of the misuse of a fine opportunity in landscape we can, perhaps, find no more striking instance in the whole exhibition than in G. Sant's "Loch Ard, Perthshire" (607), which at a distance tempts one with a look of real and truthful representation, but, examined closely, is found to be so slovenly in execution as to be little better than a sham—the water and hills laid on with a treacly brush, the sheep and other small etceteras dotted in skeleton fashion, just to create an effect of illusion in defiance and reversal of the old maxim, *Ex nihilo nihil fit*. We must protest emphatically against this style of painting if intended to obtrude itself further upon public notice than as a candidate for Art-Union honours.

In still life Lance exhibits the gorgeous picture, "The Burgomaster's Dessert" (407), a galaxy of colour and textural truth, which it will be recollected we engraved in colours as part of our last Christmas Number, and two other fruit pieces (118 and 262); and Duffield produces a composition of "Game and Fruits" (88), which, for solidity of painting, genuineness of handling, and textural truth, is equal to anything he has yet produced.

SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS.

The sixth annual exhibition of the works of the Society of Female Artists opened on Monday week at the Gallery of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours, in Pall-mall. The general result is so far satisfactory and encouraging that, in one branch of art, it shows a considerable improvement upon all previous displays of this enterprising sisterhood—we mean water-colour painting—in which we remark several specimens which press pretty closely upon the heels of some of their male competitors in the two societies. In oil-painting the ladies are still sadly unskilled—unskilled not only as regards manipulation, but in the very choice and composition of colours. To avoid saying uncivil things, therefore, we will pass hurriedly, and with half-averted eyes, along the greater portion of the western wall, where the productions in this medium are hung, stopping only occasionally to recognise some little effort partially removed from the average hopeless abyss of glaring offence or crude inanity, or some large attempt too ambitious to be altogether overlooked.

Mdme. Juliette Peyrol (née Bonheur) follows her distinguished sister in the painting of "Fowls" (18), "Ducks" (45 and 70), &c.; but there is an obvious mannerism in her work which becomes wearisome to the eye, whilst the "feeling" which *the* Bonheur throws into her every touch is absent. Miss Louise Rayner's interior of "Rosslyn Chapel" (46) is a wonderful piece of stucco work, the prevailing hues green and yellow, but does not present the slightest suggestion of space or air. Miss K. Swift makes a bold attempt to depict the "Escape of Grotius from Löwenstein" (57), shut up in the case supposed to contain his books; but in drawing, expression, all, it is painfully weak. Mdme. Georgii gives us a very hard and matter-of-fact "Portrait of a Baby" (67), which, though clever in suggestion, is deficient of all the essential elements of pictorial treatment. There is considerable character, and some skill in composition, displayed in Mdlle. Endes de Guimard's little picture of the "School in Normandy" (76). The grave religieuse, with large flopping white cap half concealing her face, is surrounded by her young flock in a variety of attitudes denoting application, indifference, and lassitude—just as boys and girls at school conventionally are in a picture; but the effect would have been more satisfactory if the artist had contented herself with the usual broad light of day, instead of introducing a sharp, scraping light through a narrow doorway for the purpose of representing portions of her picture in strong relief. Let her believe that the abrupt alternations of light and shade which are occasioned by this mere trick of art deteriorate rather than improves the quality of the picture, and detract from the pleasure of looking at it.

In the water-colour products the eye finds some compensation for the annoyance experienced in the other vehicle. A Mrs. R. has a rather striking effort, with Turneresque effects of sea and sky, entiled "Rock in Jersey" (101), lighted up by the golden sun rays, struggling through mists and spray; and another clever view of "The Sea" (166), under a stormy, grey sky. If this lady be a young practitioner she displays talent from which much may be expected. "Worcester from the Bridge" (113), by Miss S. Wilkes, is a work which we have great pleasure in commending for the genuine mode of treatment adopted in it—the colours broadly washed on, without stippling, or scraping, or chipping of the paper—and yet full of tone and variety. There is a little timidity observable in the handling which practice will probably overcome. The disparity between the efforts in oils and water-colours by these lady artists, upon which we have already remarked, is strikingly exemplified in the case of Miss Louise Rayner, whose water-colour view of "West Bow, Edinburgh" (130), is as satisfactory and pleasing as her oil-coloured "Rosslyn Chapel" is the reverse. The peculiar aspect of this narrow, tall street defile is admirably realised, and, whilst the details of wall, roof, windows, and clothes hanging out to dry are given with faithful accuracy, there is no part of them too prominent. Miss Agnes Bouvier has some neat handling, taking colour, and pretty make-up of feature in her little group of "The First Lesson" (136). Mrs. Wither's "Study of Garden Rockwork, with Robin and Nest" (146), is a remarkable specimen of textural execution—the various materials, animal, vegetable, and mineral, being admirably discriminated, and with a minuteness of elaboration which challenges the nicest criticism—and withal nothing obtrusive nor hard in the details. In figure-painting the most prominent and important contributor to this exhibition is Mrs. Backhouse, who, amongst other clever studies from life, has two which will not fail to attract general attention. They are an episode in Servantgalism, representing a small girl, some ten or twelve years old, "Beginning Life" (154), smiling with an air of confidence and ambitious purposes as she flourishes a carpet-broom; and "A Year in Place" (198), when settled down to her work, with handbrush and duster in hand. There is considerable spirit and archness of expression in the little black-eyed lassie in Miss A. Burgess's "Autumn Berries" (165). Mrs. Paul Naftel has a pleasant notion in her young female "Resting at the Well" (183), but somewhat tainted with sentimentalism. Miss Olive Newcomen paints with wonderful fidelity a "Young Donkey" (218)—doubtless a pet—as large as life, munching thistles and ruminating in a brown study and a sombre atmosphere. Finally, Mrs. Fenton has a daguerreotype-like view of the "Rue Neuve Chaussée, Boulogne" (240), filled with groups of the John Bull family variously equipped, the ladies in pork-pie hats, dowdy bonnets, and capes; the gentlemen in yachting costume, swell paletôts, wideawakes, &c., a little "charged," perhaps, but fearfully real in the main.

COLTON'S MAP OF THE SOUTHERN STATES OF AMERICA.—At this moment this excellent map is necessarily welcome. It is a map of the whole of the Southern States, including Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Lousiana, and Texas, and shows part of adjoining States and Territories locating the forts and military stations of the United States, and all the railroads and railroad stations. It is sufficiently large to give distinctly a mass of detail which could not be included in any ordinary maps, and it is well and clearly engraved. The same publisher (J. H. Colton, New York) has issued a "New Railroad and County Map of the United States, the Canadas, &c.," and a large sheet containing "Plans of the United States' Harbours," showing the position and vicinities of the most important fortifications on the seaboard and in the interior. The maps are obtainable in this country through the agency of Messrs. Letts and Son, of the Royal Exchange.

We understand (says the *Times*) that her Majesty the Queen has approved the appointment of Mr. John Paxton Norman, of the Home Circuit, as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Bengal, at Calcutta.

Some fishermen at Fleetwood made a lucky hit at sea one day last week. Six fishing-boats picked up among them thirty-nine puncheons of whisky. They found them floating about twenty-three miles west of Blackpool, and it is supposed that the puncheons are part of the cargo of a wrecked vessel now breaking up. The whisky has been bonded; but the fishermen will get their salvage on it, whether it is claimed or not.

LITERATURE.

THE PRIVATE DIARY OF RICHARD DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, K.G. Hurst and Blackett.

The publication of this work is a practical illustration of the truth which lurks beneath the sarcastic aphorism "Save me from my friends!" always supposing that it is an ebullition of affectionate candour. There are to be found in the pages of the book some expressions of feeling towards the last holder of the dukedom which, coupled with the fact that that personage has of late years been somewhat liberal towards the world with his family papers, may give some clue to the motive of the issue of these volumes. This may seem a somewhat ill-natured suggestion, but it is difficult to imagine that they are meant as a tribute of love or kindly feeling towards the author of this private diary. However that may be, there can be no doubt that these volumes, so far as the public are concerned, are highly amusing: they are characteristic of the man who penned the journal in an eminent degree, and they are expository of the proverbial saying which implies a desire that men could be gifted with the power of seeing themselves as others see them. The chronicle, too, is not without its vein of melancholy. It records most, if not all, the causes which in the next generation led to the utter downfall of a princely house, enriched with the accumulated wealth of two great families, and adds one more to the instances of ill-fortune which attach to the dukedom of Buckingham. A single historical glance enables one to recollect how many holders of this title from the earliest times have made shipwreck of their fortunes, and some of them of their lives. This is proved by the frequency with which this ill-omened title has been shifted into different families, from each of which it has passed by the process of extinction. When it belonged to the Staffords it was associated with the personal misfortunes of its Dukes, two at least of whom perished on the scaffold. In the possession of the Villierses it is historically connected with a factitious brilliancy which in one case was destined to be quenched by the dagger of Felton; and its tenure by the successor of the favourite of James I. and Charles I., himself the spoiled minion of a dissolute King and Court, points a moral in those lines of the satirical poet which describe its passing away in the "worst inn's worst room." When the title was revived by Queen Anne in favour of the family of Sheffield it lasted but two generations, and reappeared in the person of the singular if not remarkable man who penned the curious private memoirs before us. It is the narrative of an episode in the life of Richard Nugent Temple Grenville, second Marquis and first Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, the heir of the united families of Temple and Grenville, and whose creation to the highest title in the English peerage took place in 1822. It was his fortune or his fault, as the case may be, to afford another instance of the art of kicking down the ladder by which they had mounted to great position, which seems to have been characteristics of the holders of this ducal dignity, and to lay the foundation and something more of that ruin which culminated in the sequestration of the large estates of the family, the dismantling of the rich palace of Stowe, and the reduction of the late Duke to a condition which is too well known to need any revival in the recollection of the present generation. The ambition of the author of the "Private Diary" was in some respects gratified. At the cost of a vast expenditure of his means he became a local potentate of no small importance, and to a great extent guided the political action of the district over which he may be said to have presided. He lived, we are told, with princely magnificence; his expenditure in the luxuries of art and literature was enormous; and the munificent spirit with which he entertained the Bourbon Royal family of France during their exile, and their numerous followers, not only drained his exchequer, but burdened him with debt. Neither Louis XVIII. nor Charles X. took the slightest notice of the obligation they had incurred, apparently regarding such imprudent generosity as the natural acknowledgment of their exceeding merit. His political aspirations in a larger field than his native county were doomed to disappointment. He conceived himself to be entitled to the highest offices of the State, and even bid for the Premiership at a time during the reign of George IV. when that office was rather going a begging, but without success. When that office was intrusted to Lord Goderich, and his Grace of Buckingham was not included in any of the Ministerial arrangements, he came to the conclusion that his public political career was closed; and, as coincident with this had come a crisis in his private fortunes, he broke up all his establishments except a yacht, and went on a lengthened tour abroad quite alone, unaccompanied by any of his family, with a determination to put his estates out to nurse and to endeavour to meet the heaviest and most pressing pecuniary demands which were made upon him. In his own way he appears to have enjoyed this excursion, which commenced in 1827, and the journal now published formed part of his amusement during its continuance. He travelled through much of Italy in a sort of semi-regal fashion, and seemed to have enjoyed himself on the whole tolerably well. His notes of men and things are mostly critical, and, as regards the former, not a little sarcastic; while what he sets down with respect to art is creditable to his taste and knowledge. Not the least curious portions of his records are those in which he sneers at the assumption of state and dignity on the part of those of his countrymen whom he meets on his tour, and still more keen is his criticism on the same taste and feeling as exhibited by the ex-Royalties of the Bonaparte family with whom he came in contact; while all the time he sets down with a simple satisfaction every instance, however slight, in which he himself was treated as a privileged person, and one who was entitled to be accosted and dealt with *en Prince*. The narrative breaks off somewhat abruptly during the Duke's stay in Switzerland, and it would almost seem as if shattered spirits and an accession of melancholy were the cause. He grows sadder and sadder, expresses a disinclination ever to return home, and at last sets down with a touch of superstitious foreboding an account of a dream, which now must be looked at with curiosity and interest when the condition of his estates and family is considered, although, perhaps, he of all men ought to have been the last to suppose that it needed a spiritual interposition to warn him of the coming event. We subjoin the extract from the journal without further comment; it runs thus:—

As for myself, I am ashamed to say that I am more low than I should dare confess to any one, by a dream which haunted me in my sleep, with a degree of precision which is really frightful. I was at Stowe, my dear and regretted home. All was desolate—not a soul appeared to receive me. My good dog met me and licked my hand. Accompanied by him, I traversed all the apartments—all desolate and solitary: every room as I had left it. On my return from the state bedroom I met my wife! She told me all my family were gone, and that she was left desolate—that even her little favourite dog, which had been her sole remaining companion, had died a few days ago. We went out at the north hall-door together, and all was solitude and desertion. I awoke with the distress of the moment, and I slept no more that night. I do not like to confess how much effect this has had upon me. I have not the slightest faith in dreams, but this has strongly accorded with the feelings and tone of my mind, and I cannot shake it off. Those who will ever see this journal will, I am sure, not laugh at my feelings.

As we have said, without entering into the question of taste which has dictated the publication of these volumes, they can be confidently warranted as singularly entertaining; and it is even possible that most of us may rise from their perusal sadder and wiser than when we began them.

THE NORTHERN CIRCUIT. Macmillan and Co.

This little work has nothing to do with law or lawyers, as its title might seem to indicate, but consists of "brief notes" taken during a tour by a Cambridge man, who started direct from that ancient seat of learning for Gothenburg, and, traversing Sweden and Finland, reached Russia, and conscientiously "did" St. Petersburg and Moscow before he returned home. Nothing can be more pleasant than the style, tone, and spirit of these notes, which are the production of an intelligent gentleman with all the freshness of a young traveller upon him. The sketches on Sweden are especially agreeable, being taken on comparatively new ground, for, though tourists more than one have recently told us in pleasant strains a good deal about Norway, to the English traveller Sweden is comparatively unbroken ground. Then, too, a special interest accompanies the notetaker as he tells us in his quiet but effective way of what he saw and heard in his transit through the Gulf of Finland; the scenes of the naval operations of the allied French and English fleets during the Crimean War; and we are happy to pass rapidly with our author over such well-remembered spots as Bomarsund, Sweaborg, Abo, and Hango Head. But it ought to have been said that the descriptions of Swedish life and manners are exceedingly captivating, and the stimulus to a run—in summer—along the route which is here delineated will, we think, not be slight. Positively, there are yet new sensations for the jaded tourist who supposes he has been everywhere and seen everything. The character of the Swedes is drawn decidedly *en beau*; and yet the illustrations which are given of it do not seem exaggerated. It may be said that the tendencies of the Swedes are in favour of intercourse with England and the English. Much progress has been made in the knowledge of the English language; and one case is stated in which a working shoemaker, advanced in years, had actually learnt our tongue in order that he might read the Bible in the English version, it having been told him that it was a better one than the Swedish. It appears, too, that the development of railways in Sweden is likely greatly to increase her trade with the other countries of Europe, and of course England would have her usual share. It is quite certain that Stockholm is worth seeing. The author strongly recommends those who have six travelling weeks to spare to spend them in going to Moscow through Sweden and St. Petersburg; and he ventures to assert that they will never regret it. They will see, hear, taste, and smell much that is entirely new, and find themselves in quite a different world from the beaten tracks to tread in their usual summer rambles. If they can only get away for three weeks let them go to Stockholm, and leave Russia alone. We will add to this the advice to any one who undertakes this trip to take "The Northern Circuit" in their pockets.

OLIVER BLAKE'S GOOD WORK. A Novel. By JOHN CORDY-JEAFFRESON. Chapman and Hall.

Knowing this book to come from a practised hand, it is probable that we took it up with a certain amount of unconscious criticism pervading our ideas, but as we read on—really read—this feeling if it existed, evaporated, and a sense of great merit in the conception, tone, and the working out alone remained, after the active interest excited by its perusal came to a pause. The story is founded on incidents which, if they are not essentially novel, are so applied to the action of the characters that they are as good as if they were recondite inventions, while the scenery, the persons, and the current of the tale are so well drawn and so well managed that interest is kept up through every chapter, and the most acute guesser at "dénouements" is set at defiance until the author chooses to make his discoveries. The locality of the story is in what is called "the corn country," and its geographical features, and habits and manners, are described with such ease and such fidelity on the face of them as could only have come from the pen of one who was reproducing those impressions which fasten themselves on young minds alone, and which are never photographed on the blunted sensorium of middle age. The persons, including the heroines—for there are three at least—if not portraits from the life, are as good as if they were; and they move in their respective spheres with an appropriateness which is never violated, and idiosyncrasy is well preserved in each case to the end. Whether it be design or not, it ought to stand for commendation that you are led through quite the first volume by a pleasant narrative descriptive of persons and places and the every-day lives of those who soon afterwards become involved in the plan or plot of the story before the plot itself opens. When this begins, the complications, though capable of complete after explanation, are ingeniously multipled, and their evolvement, though cleverly managed, seems to us, speaking perhaps hypercritically, to carry with it the only fault in the construction of the book—namely, the introduction of an element of mystery into the conduct of Olive Blake who does the "good work," which borders on the semi-supernatural and in some instances hardly reflects credit on the worker who interposes for the purpose of setting all things right. It should be said that the framework of the tale is one which we should imagine it is difficult to fill in without a tendency to a certain pleonasm which must threaten narratives told in the first person singular. But, as we have already intimated, this difficulty has been successfully got over; and, though three of the characters tell the tale in a journalistic form, they do not degenerate at any time into the least boredom.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

HISTORY OF THE OPERA, FROM ITS ORIGIN IN ITALY TO THE PRESENT TIME. By SUTHERLAND EDWARDS. Allen and Co.

The word "History" is not entirely suitable to a work of so light a character as the present. Perhaps "Memoirs" or "Annals," or some such term, would have been more appropriate. But Mr. Edwards has followed the example of the greatest English historian of our time. Had Mr. Macaulay been more solicitous than he has been to keep up "the dignity of history" he never would have produced the most attractive and delightful book in the whole range of our historical literature. And so it is, in a smaller way, with Mr. Edwards. His book cannot well be called a history of the opera; but it completely answers the purpose which the author had in view. It is not addressed entirely to the musical student, to whom it will not convey much information that he may not have gathered from many ponderous tomes already existing, but to the general reader, who in this musical age desires to know something about the progress of the most popular branch of the art—the music of the stage. Such a reader will find in Mr. Edwards's volumes not only all (or nearly all) the information which he wants, but a great deal of pleasant entertainment besides; for the book is written with unflagging liveliness and in an exceedingly agreeable style; and few people, we think, musical or not, who begin its perusal will stop till they come to the end. The interest of the book is by no means merely musical. The stage in all countries has ever been closely connected with society and manners; and it is from the graphic and amusing sketches of society and manners in connection with the musical stage in the principal countries of Europe that this book derives a great portion of its interest. The work, moreover, possesses another advantage: it is the most recent, and contains much information as to the *present* state of the opera which is not to be found elsewhere.

Mr. Edwards sets out by giving an account of the origin of the opera in Italy in the beginning of the seventeenth century, and of its introduction into France and England. He describes the state of the Italian opera, not only in its native land but in the other countries of Europe, and also the national or indigenous opera of each several country down to the present time, intermingling his musical remarks and criticisms with anecdotes of composers, singers, actors, dancers, and celebrated persons of all kinds who mingled in musical affairs, told with great vivacity, and full of amusement. Indeed, this desire to be entertaining has induced the author to bestow a degree of attention on some parts of his subject far exceeding what was due to them from their importance in an artistic point of view. The French opera holds no high rank in the estimation of musicians, and yet it has always occupied so large a share of public attention in France, is connected with so many celebrities of all descriptions, and affords so plentiful a harvest of amusing matter that the author has been induced to devote to it a third part at least of his whole work. We do not say that we wish it were otherwise; for the pictures of Parisian manners in connection with the opera stage, during the Revolution and the Reign of Terror, during the Consulate, the Empire, and the Restoration, are so curious and interesting that we should have been sorry to lose a word of them. But, on the other hand, other parts of the subject have been very slightly treated. We have accounts of the opera in Germany and England, but only of the Italian opera in these countries. Of the German opera and of the English opera scarcely anything is said. We are told, indeed, a good deal about Gluck and Mozart; but they, it must be remembered, though German men, were Italian musicians. We have something about Weber and Meyerbeer, whose works have been so popular in this country; but Beethoven's "Fidelio" is only mention *en passant*, and the great works of Spohr are not mentioned at all. English opera fares still worse; and, indeed, Mr. Edwards never scruples to treat it with disdain. Our great Purcell is slightly spoken of, but no account is given of any of his works. The name of Arne is not even mentioned. Stephen Storace is contemptuously designated as "*the arranger* of the pasticcies entitled 'The Haunted Tower' and 'The Siege of Belgrade.'" And, as to Arnold, Linley, Shield, Bishop, Balfe, Macfarren, and Wallace, their very existence is ignored. Perhaps Mr. Edwards is very right in his opinion of his own country's musicians. We can only say that it differs widely from ours.

We heartily recommend, nevertheless, this book to our readers, musical and non-musical. They will find in it a great deal of most agreeable reading, and no small share of useful information.

THE RESTORATION OF BATTLEFIELD CHURCH, SHROPSHIRE.

The Church of St. Mary Magdalene at Battlefield, near Shrewsbury, was built and endowed by King Henry IV. to commemorate the battle of Shrewsbury, fought in 1403. Having fallen into decay its restoration, originated by a public subscription, was completed at the close of last year by Lady Brinckman, widow of Sir Theodore Brinckman, Bart., according to plans prepared by Mr. S. Pountney Smith, of Shrewsbury. When the work of restoration commenced, says the *Shrewsbury Chronicle*, half the building was unroofed and in ruins; the broken summits of the walls, nearly nine feet below their original height, were covered with shrubs and grass; the window-openings, of course, were without glass and dilapidated to the last degree. The tower, which had sunk aside from the admission of water to the foundations until it was one foot out of the perpendicular, had lost its floors, its bells, and its roof, a miserable shanty covering its small bell. In its declination the tower had dragged the western end of the church walls in the same course, and rent itself in all directions to stop its further sinkings. The first and most pressing object was to arrest the ruin of the tower. This work was intrusted to Mr. Pountney Smith, and proved to be a difficult and dangerous affair. The tower was entirely borne up by massive shorings, the bottom of the footings drained, the staircase turret to a great height and the angles of the south-western angle of the nave taken down, the soft clay earth cut out from under the tower walls, and an entirely new and spreading footing put in with Portland cement and concrete of Wenlock lime. The staircase and angle of the church have been rebuilt, and the whole secured. After this, some time elapsed before further works were undertaken. The upper parts of the old walls, which, for ages, have been uncovered to the storm, have now been, as far as necessary, taken down, and rebuilt to the original height, and surmounted by a new masonry parapet; and the buttresses of the nave, which have at the top less projection than those of the chancel, have been finished with sloping water-tables against the plain parapet. The east gable, unfortunately, could not be finished in time for the opening; but it is intended to add a suitable parapet and cross, and to restore the canopied niche containing the statue of the founder. The restoration of the masonry of the tower parapets is also unavoidably incomplete. The traceried windows of this building have been restored or renewed. As the width of the church necessitated a heavy span for the new roof, whilst the walls were comparatively weak, the hammer-beam roof was adopted. A considerable amount of work has yet to be done to the roof and in carving and decorating the new windows. Twelve lights of the chancel have figures of the Apostles, with canopies and accessories. The other windows of the chancel, except that to the east, have devices in stained glass. The nave and tower windows are in diaper, with borders. The great east window remains untouched for the present. Dividing the chancel from the nave, in place of the old rood-loft, is a traceried and carved wood screen, 14ft. high, in seven divisions. The nave seats are plain. The ironwork of the doors is charged with the crown, in relation to the Royal founder. The floor is of encaustic tile throughout.

BATTLEFIELD CHURCH, SHROPSHIRE.

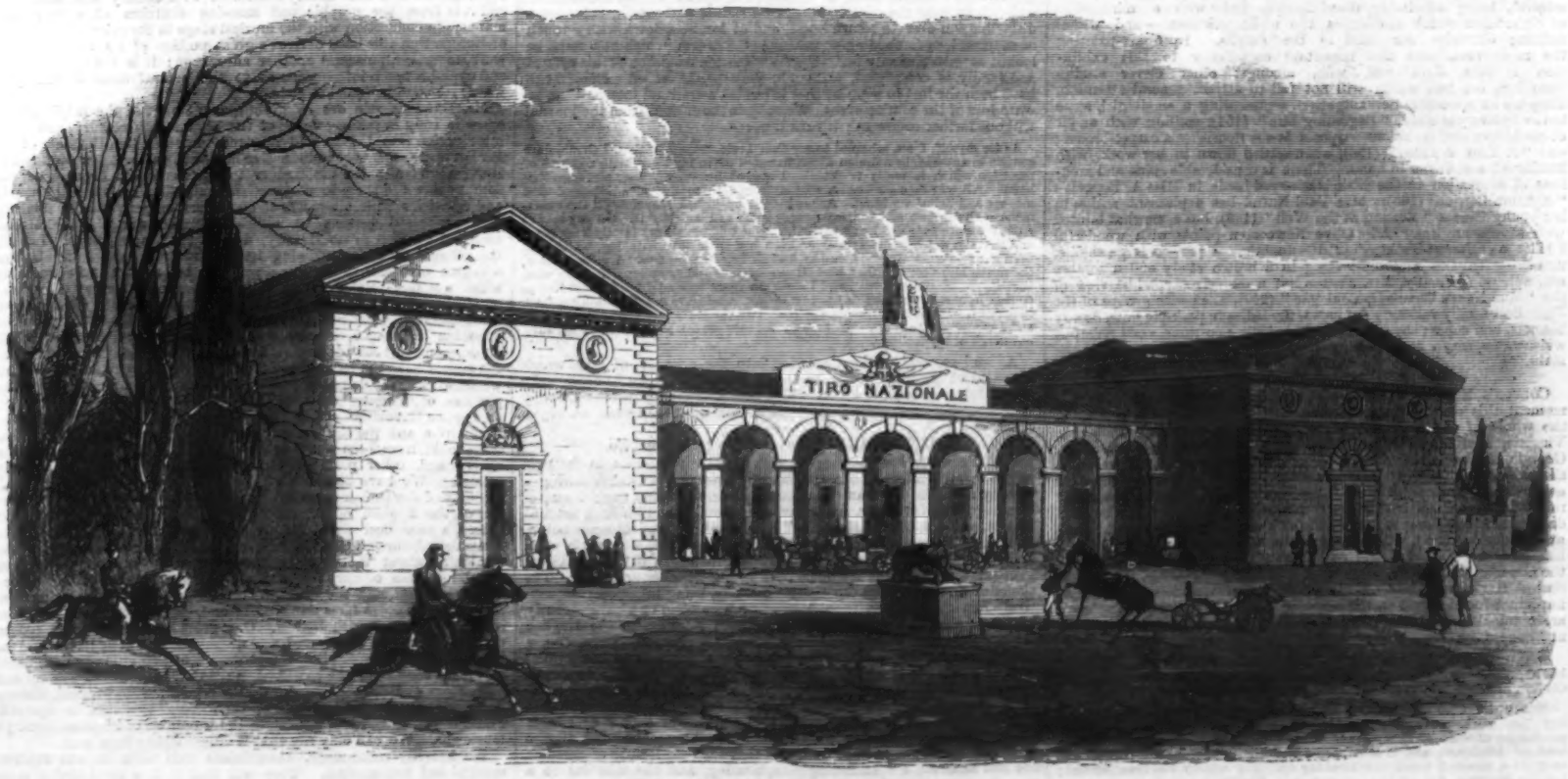
The ceremony of reopening the church took place in November last, and was attended by a large number of the nobility, clergy, and gentry of the county. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Oxford. At the conclusion of the services at the church the congregation were entertained with great hospitality by Lady Brinckman at her residence, Sundorne Castle.

THE TIRO NAZIONALE AT FLORENCE.

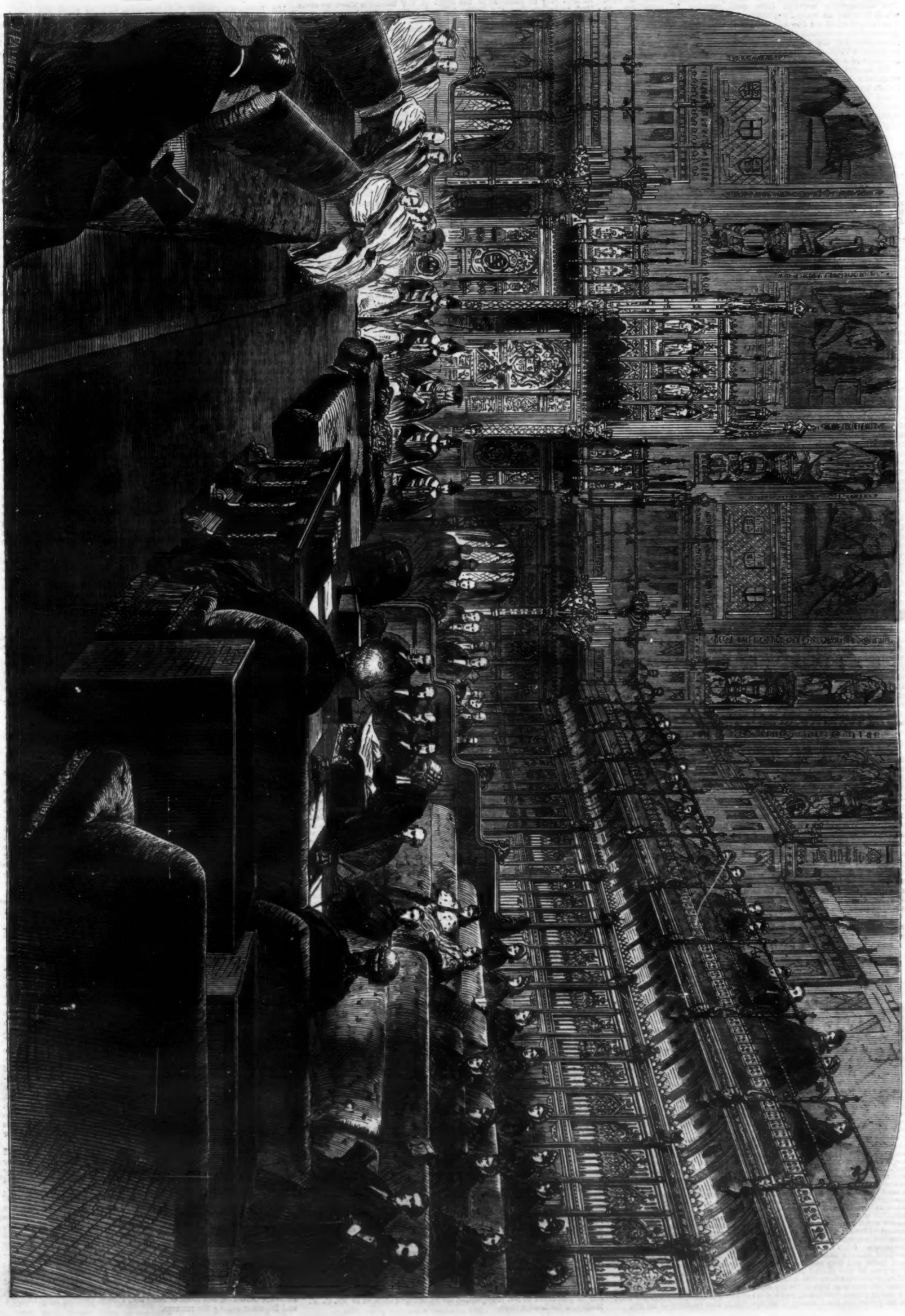
When (thanks either to its own efforts or to extraneous aid, and in the case of Italy to both) a long-oppressed nation is suddenly restored to liberty, new dangers may arise either from the abuse of the newly-recovered treasure or from a neglect of the means necessary to ensure its permanence, due to a false feeling of security engendered by a too confiding sentiment of justice on the part of those recently freed from the yoke of the foreigner. Ever since the successful campaign of 1859 Italy's heroes and Italy's friends, Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi, have constantly encouraged their fellow-countrymen in the practice of military exercises; and this encouragement has not been thrown away upon a people whose noble aspirations after freedom had been during so many generations stifled by oppression. Volunteer associations have sprung up in all the emancipated districts, with the avowed object of preserving their already reconquered liberty, and of ultimately completing the unity of Italy by the liberation of their hitherto less fortunate fellow-countrymen in Rome and at Venice. In order to give stability to these patriotic arrangements, a number of military societies have been constituted and organised under Government protection in nearly all the Italian districts. One of the most important of these societies militant is that established at Florence under the name of the Società Nazionale del Tiro, the statutes of which were approved by a Ministerial resolution in the month of March, 1860, when the building of the Palazzo del Tiro was forthwith commenced.

The Tiro Nazionale was duly inaugurated in November last; but the real impulse to its energetic operation has been recently given by the eloquent advice of the King's son and of Garibaldi calling upon every Italian citizen to qualify himself as a soldier to assist in the crowning work of their enfranchising efforts. Each day adds to the number of the members inscribed, comprising all classes of society, aristocracy, bourgeoisie, and operatives. The Palazzo del Tiro commenced, as we have just stated, in 1860; is now terminated, so far as regards the exterior, of which we give an Illustration, from a drawing by M. Mariani; the interior, which is extensive and admirably adapted for the exercises necessary to promote a practical military education, is fast progressing towards completion. The building has been erected under the direction of Signor Biscardi, an eminent Florentine engineer, who has had the kindness to forward us the particulars required for its description in our Journal. In the body of the building are the offices connected with the administration of the Società del Tiro, the dépôt of arms, and the room for rifle practice, upwards of 500ft. wide; the targets are arranged behind the building, the most distant being placed 750 yards from the shooting-point. The pavilion on the right of the spectator is occupied by a large salle-d'armes and a gymnasium, occupying a superficies of 7000 square feet. The pavilion on the left hand comprises a pistol-shooting gallery, a workshop for the gunsmiths attached to the establishment, and a vast café.

From the printed "Statuti della Società Nazionale del Tiro di Firenze," kindly forwarded to us by Signor Carlo Fenzi, banker, and secretary of the Florentine Rifle Association, we glean that the principal object of the society is to produce first-rate marksmen, and to promote their health and strength by the frequent use of gymnastic exercise. The number of its members is not limited, and foreigners are permitted to join on application to the president. Every week a prize is given for the best shot, and another for the majority of points obtained with a certain number of shots. Four times a year there



THE TIRO NAZIONALE AT FLORENCE.



THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT BY ROYAL COMMISSION.—SEE PAGE 181.

will be a shooting-match with more important prizes, called the Prizes of the Season, for which only members of the association will be allowed to compete; but once a year a grand national meeting, open to all Italians, is to take place in the Palazzo del Tiro. The entrance-fee required from each member is forty lire, to which is added an annual payment of thirty lire, giving right to the free enjoyment of all the advantages of the Tiro Nazionale, which is governed by a council elected by a majority consisting of at least three-fourths of the members, and composed of a president, a vice-president, a director of the exercises of the bersaglio, six councillors, a cashier, and a secretary.

We cannot but wish every success to such patriotic institutions, rendered indispensable by the still unsettled state of the question of Italian unity. Till that end be attained, military sentiments must of course take the precedence before all others in Italy, in order to establish on a firm basis an era of peace and prosperity, when Florence especially shall once more claim, and keep, "a softer feeling for her fairy halls."

THE FARM.

THE notes of the last monthly council of The Royal show that fifty-one new members have just been elected. The privileges which are now accorded to them, by having a free admission both on the public judging day and during the rest of the show, will no doubt have the effect of attracting many more. We believe the society to be in its infancy as yet, in comparison with the size and importance which it is destined to assume. The balance in the hands of the bankers on Jan. 31 was £2721 7s. 7d., so that Leeds has left it in good case.

Professor Voelcker exhibited to the committee specimens of the palm-cake referred to in the last report, and of the nut in its original state. He also showed a sample of locust meal which had been sent to him for analysis. He stated that the locust or carob beans are usually given to the cattle whole or coarsely broken and mixed with chaff and roots or other feed. The hard stones of the bean, amounting to about 12 per cent, render this system objectionable. When these are got rid of by bruising and sifting, a meal is obtained which is extremely sweet and well adapted for using with other less palatable food. This meal is now prepared at Bristol and sold at £7 10s. per ton, which the Professor considers a reasonable price. The analysis shows it to contain nearly half its weight of sugar, and therefore very highly-fattening properties; and there is no doubt that it enters largely, but anonymously, into the composition of most of the advocated cattle-feeds. The Professor also exhibited a sample of palm-nut kernel cake, of which he presented the analysis to the committee. Though less valuable than a nut-meal in which 25 per cent of oil was found, he considered it a useful feed. An interesting communication on the use of carbonic acid has been received by Professor Voelcker from Dr. G. Calvert, of Manchester. Dr. Calvert's paper relates instances of the remarkable power of this substance in arresting decay. It has been tried in the neighbourhood of the Royal Agricultural College as an application for foot-rot with success. The last published number of the Journal contains two papers by Dr. Voelcker—one on cheese-making, and another on turnip experiments. The forthcoming number will contain the results of a laborious investigation on the feeding qualities of straw, and a paper on field experiments on top-dressing for wheat. The grant of £200 for 1862 was awarded by the committee to the Professor for these papers. The Professor will deliver his lecture on milk on Wednesday, March 12, at half-past twelve.

Mr. Hudson returns to the charge on the subject of the long-woolled sheep, but as he persists in ignoring the fact that the aggregate amount of prize-money given for other long and short wools has been increased from £210 to £720, while that for Leicesters and Southdowns remains stationary, those who know the figures of the thing are not deceived by the seeming case of favouritism against the society which might be gathered from his tabular statement. Mr. Jonas complains of the style of Mr. Hudson's letter to him, which from a member of the council was certainly a bid at popularity which might have been spared us. Mr. Jonas did not accuse the Cotswold breeders of selfishness; but, if he did not, others have a right to do so, as there has not been a bit of really longwool patriotism in their opposition. They would much rather, as it seems to us, have kept the aggregate "other long wool" prizes at £105, under the idea that they could beat every other breed, than see it increased to £360 and have to fight for a fourth of it in their own special arena. One of their champions asserted that many of the West Country Down sheep which had taken prizes and high commendations at Smithfield have sprung from that cross; and this roused Mr. William Browne Canning, who says, "I have won at Smithfield for the last five years in succession and never used a Cotswold." No one disputes the value of Cotswold sheep, but their breeders do nothing by all this touting. We hope to see the day when all the principal sheep breeds will get their gold medals in the yard of The Royal, but the unfair way in which the Cotswold men have handled their part of the question does not tend to advance their claims.

Sir E. C. Kerrison, M.P., has issued a proposal for permanently associating Prince Albert's name with Suffolk, by the erection of a county middle-class school or college, to be devoted to the scientific education of agriculturists. The Suffolk magistrates, with the Earl of Stradbroke, their Lord Lieutenant, a newly-elected member of the Royal Agricultural Council, at their head, have carried a motion pressing agricultural statistics on the Government, and, with one exception, recommended that the duty should be intrusted to the board of guardians. We wish the Earl could have been as successful in persuading the members of the local society not to give a prize to a hunter sire unless he is thoroughbred. Still, we are told that his Lordship's peacocky Sycophant did more than anything to set farmers against blood horses, although the Alpheuses amply atoned for him.

The Royal Agricultural Society have £188 in hand, and Earl Russell and the Earl of Limerick, and nine other gentlemen, have been elected members. The Irish show will be held in Limerick this year, but the time for erection of cottages entered for the gold medal has been extended from one year to two.

The Bakewell Farmers' Club has given its prize cups for the best-managed farms, and the best weights per acre of Swede turnips, common turnips, and mangold wurtzel, the prize crops in which averaged 31 tons 10 cwt., 23 tons 5 cwt. 80lb., and 38 tons 14 cwt. 32lb. respectively.

The Bath and West of England Society, reckoning in the balance due from the Wells local committee, has £4521 in hand, and of this £1500 was ordered to be invested in Consols. The society will go to Exeter in 1863.

Mr. Cuthbert Johnson, the eminent agricultural writer, delivered a lecture last week at the Farmers' Club on the subject of Artificial Manures. In one of the most practical speeches ever delivered there, Mr. J. Thomas, of Dibden Manor, Southampton, thus gave his opinion on the application of lime and superphosphates:—

Among the fertilisers (he said) there was one the value of which was sadly overlooked in a considerable part of England; he meant lime. A few years ago, while farming in Bedfordshire, he entered into the occupation of a small tract of land in conjunction with the farm of Lidlington. He applied to it twenty quarters of limestone per acre, and to his astonishment, after a summer's fallow, he got something like fifty-five bushels of wheat per acre, on land which was scarcely supposed to be worth cultivation. He wished to call the attention of gentlemen who were farming lands which had recently been reclaimed, or who occupied very strong and heavy clay soils, to the extreme value of lime as a manure. The value of lime was not half so much recognised in England as it ought to be; and he was sure that if all those who had never tried it were to try it on a small scale, its use would soon become much more extensive. In Scotland its value was thoroughly recognised. Scotch farmers did not think much of sending their teams twenty miles to bring lime to the land; and it was evident, from their success in their calling, that it answered extremely well. Now, with regard to bones, he dared say many present, of his own age, well recollected the time when bones were used for the first time to a very large extent in the neighbourhood of Worksop, in Nottinghamshire. It was then a most delightful drive between Mansfield and Sheffield to go and see the beautiful crops which were raised solely by the agency of ground bones. Anxious farmers would go for miles to witness what was being done, and these magnificent crops in the vicinity of Worksop were produced entirely by the means which he had mentioned. At the present time they got superphosphates instead of bones; the meaning of that being, he supposed, that the bones were dissolved in sulphuric acid, from which they acquired a more rapid action on the turnip. From the first time that a certain distinguished manufacturer of artificial manure came into the market with superphosphates he had always used them, and they had never failed to produce splendid crops of turnips. This year he had applied on a 45-acre field 5 cwt. of this manure per acre. When he took the farm that field was in the greatest state of exhaustion, the couch was nearly as high as his hip, and every kind of weed was to be found in it; but by proper cultivation, and the use of 5 cwt. of superphosphate per acre, he had grown the heaviest crop of turnips that he ever produced in his life.

Some shorthorn bulls are about to be shipped for the Cape and Port Natal, from Mr. Middleton's, of Cutteslowe, near Oxford. Some of Mr. Druce's Oxfordshire Down ram-lambs are to go with them; and an idea may be gathered of the spirit of the colonists when we state that, including keep, the charge for each bull on the voyage is £40, and for each sheep £5.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. M., Edinburgh.—In No. 4 the King cannot escape after 1. Q to Q B 7th (ch). If he go to K 3rd White plays 2. R takes K B P. The position must be remodelled, we believe. The other diagrams shall receive our best attention.

T. SMITH.—Of the three problems received not one is practicable. Whether this is attributable to the composition or to the disappearance of figures from the diagram we cannot say, but should advise you in future to adopt the safer course of indicating the men by written initials.

S. A. H.—An ea y mate in three moves by 1. P to K 4th, 2. Kt takes P, &c.

A. B. S.—If 1. B to Q 8th (and the other defence gives an unimportant variation) White can mate in three moves by 2. P to K 3rd.

P. M., County of Clare.—If in the position sent "P. M." does not see how White is to mate at once he cannot know the moves of the pieces. Why, the Kt standing at Q 8th can mate *on the move* in two places!

W. GREENWOOD, I. C. ROLL, W. A. Q., W. L., Northampton.—They shall be examined.

SCHULER.—1. If the King be checked with a piece or Pawn, on the next square he can, of course, capture it, provided such piece or Pawn is not guarded. 2. This question we do not understand. You should induce some friend acquainted with the game to teach you the moves and powers of the men. An hour's practical instruction will save you months of study.

A LOVER OF CHESS.—The game of "Double Chess" is to us a sealed book. You may obtain the rules for playing it of any dealer in chessmen.

T. SMITH.—It shall be examined. The diagrams previously sent, when found imperfect, were destroyed.

I. BULL.—Now under consideration.

I. WATT, Haddington, PHILIDOR, A. E., and others.—Your queries regarding No. 923, which, even in its amended form, is hardly satisfactory, shall be submitted to the author.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 936 by Maple, Durham, I. C. W., F. P. S., R. R., Query, H. N., Oliver, Box and Cox, Felix, D. D., Marian, F. W. A., Robert, S. W., I. H. T., Cæsar, a Clerk, W. T. W., S. H. J., Percy, B. T. L., Peon, H. S., N. C. V., 1862, Gnoniensis, Larry, I. M. G., H. P. D., Pip, Quidnunc, W. F. O., Harry, Anne, Garryowen, R. S., Malines, Nemo, Latimer, S. Miller, Red Cross, M. P., D. S. M., Rector, Montreal, V. P., Derevon, Petorogio, Edmund Heath, Ferrot de Chamarel, L. S. D., R. G. O., Victoria, E. F. L., Stanley, Pendennis, W. V., A. Vandesteene, I. E., Vernon, T. W. B., Major H., Sassanach, A. B., Lovel, T. I. Smith, H. Polo, F. C. S., Société des Beaux Arts de Nantes, W. D. M., E. G. D., H. W., Orion, Subscriber, Try-again, Daniel, R. E, Iota; C. E., Perugia, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTIONS OF No. 937 by Lionel, T. C., Major H.; B., Travellers' Club; H. V., W. W. P., Oliver, Semper Idem, E. Bruce, M. P., George, Winifred, P. L., Pavitt, Marian, E. B. C., N. F., 1862, Box and Cox, A. B. C., Omega, Peon, Fosco, Wide-awake, Garryowen, E. B. W., R. Read, I. G., T. P. S., Dalta, Queen's Knight, G. M. Orlando, a German, H. F., Rector, I. L. G., G. L., Derevon, E. W., A. Vandesteene, W. Greenwood, Rowland, E. N., W. O. G.; I. M., of Shelburn; Epsom, Twilight, Miles; S., of Sunbury; Stella, Try-again, I. E., Vernon, H. N., F. C. S., Queen, W. I. B., Mary, Ines, B. C. G., Lex, Kilkenny, T. F. O., Dover, I. W. H., Forester, Subscriber, are correct. All others are wrong.

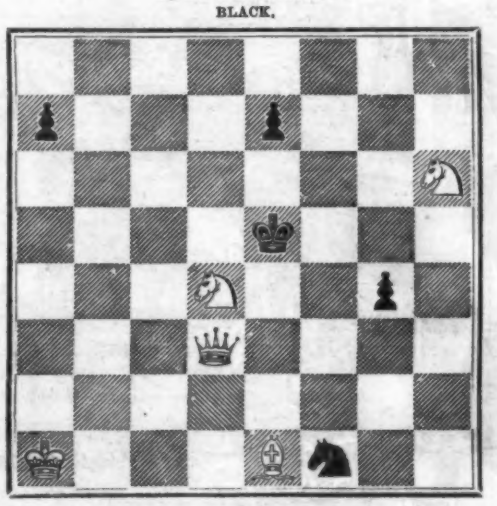
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 936.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K Kt 3rd (ch)	K takes Kt (best)	Interposes Bishop, and discovers checkmate. Again, if 3. P to K 5th, or Q takes P, White mates with Bishop.)	
2. R to K Kt 7th (ch)	K to R 6th		
3. R to K B 3rd	R to Q 6th		
(If 3. P "Queens" or R checks, White		4. B to K 6th.	Mate.

PROBLEM No. 938.

By Mr. W. GREENWOOD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

MORE BLINDFOLD CHESS.

The Manchester *Weekly Express and Review* regales its readers with an account, which we abridge, of another exhibition of chess without the chess-board in that city. On this occasion the unseeing performer was a young English amateur, who, without any previous practice in blindfold chess, succeeded with perfect ease and with marked ability in winning four games, played simultaneously, against as many opponents. "On Monday evening last Mr. J. H. Blackburne, a young amateur whose unusual genius for chess is already favourably known, assumed the arduous task of playing four games simultaneously without sight of board or men. At half-past six o'clock the performance commenced, in a room appropriated to the purpose by the managers of the Athenæum, in the presence of a considerable number of interested spectators. According to the usual custom on similar occasions, the first move was conceded to the blindfold player, and Mr. Blackburne led off with 'Pawn to King's fourth square" at all the boards, when play was proceeded with in a manner so rapid that scarcely a moment of time for reflecting on his moves was left to the single-handed champion. His precision of play, however, shortly indicated that his sight of each board was clear as daylight. In the course of about forty minutes symptoms of distress were observable at boards 2 and 3, respectively presided over by Messrs. Taylor and Bott. At the same time, in consequence of somewhat reckless speculation, Mr. Jebson, at board 4, suffered loss from an unfavourable exchange. At board No. 1 (Mr. Hamilton) a very smart little King's Knight's Gambit was also waxing near its end. This game being disposed of about half-past seven o'clock, Mr. Blackburne proceeded in regular rotation to wait upon his three other customers. At eight o'clock 'mate in two moves' was announced and effected by Mr. Blackburne at board No. 2; and shortly afterwards Mr. Taylor, at board 3, cried 'Hold, enough!' At board 4, play was prolonged for four hours, notwithstanding which, and despite the intricacies of Pawn play in a very difficult end-game, the young champion overcame every obstacle, and proved his complete mastery of the art of blindfold chess." Appended is one of the liveliest of these games, that contested with Mr. Hamilton. The others have not yet reached us:—

(*K Kt's Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	10. P takes Q B P	Castles
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	11. B takes K Kt P	
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	(This is very cleverly conceived.)	
4. B to Q B 4th	B to K Kt 2nd		
5. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	11.	Q Kt takes P
6. P to Q 4th	P to K R 3rd	12. K R P takes P	K R P takes B
7. Castles	Kt to K 2nd	13. Kt takes P	Kt to K B 4th
8. P to K Kt 3rd	P to Q 4th	(He can do nothing better.)	
9. P takes Q P	P takes K Kt P	14. Q to K R 5th	B to K R 3rd
(A most imprudent measure; opening the file for a direct attack from the enemy's Rook.)		White mates in two moves.	

*** Since the above performance Mr. Blackburne, we learn, has undertaken and accomplished the herculean task of conducting *ten* games simultaneously without seeing a chess-board, of which games he won five, lost two, and drew three. When it is considered that our young countryman has had very little practice in chess play of any description, and that in playing without the board he is quite a novice, this last exploit appears to us the most wonderful of its kind that has ever been recorded.

THE GREAT CHESS CONGRESS OF 1862.—The arrangements for this all-important gathering are fast assuming a tangible form. At a meeting of the committee held at the St. George's Club a few days since—Lord Cremorne in the chair—it was announced that the guarantee fund of £500 had been fully subscribed; and the details of the preliminary programme were discussed, agreed to, and ordered to be prepared for the press. This programme will shortly be made public. In the meantime, without betraying confidence, we may mention that the objects of competition will comprise, among other things, a Grand Tournament, a Handicap Tournament, a Problem Tourney, Blindfold Chess-play, Consultation matches, Club matches, Individual matches, Telegraph matches, and Alternation matches. Subscriptions can be paid either to Mr. Hampton, of the St. George's Club, or to Mr. G. W. Medley, of the London Club.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

MR. TOPHAM'S Chester Cup bids fair to be itself again, as nearly two-thirds, or at all events 99 out of 169, have accepted. Crater (8st. 12lb.) now heads the list, and Captain White's Jung Frau (6st), whose success would be most gladly hailed on the Roodee, divides the whipper-in honours with nine others. The Lawyer (8st. 12lb.), Butterfly, Oldminster, Brown Duchess, and Caller Ou (all 8st. 11lb.), are "contents," and so are Fairwater (8st. 7lb.), Jealousy (7st. 7lb.), Johnny Armstrong, and Neptunus (each 6st. 12lb.), and Ellangowan (6st. 5lb.). In his steeplechase (in which Mr. Topham sticks to the absurdity of going as low as 8st. 7lb.), Huntsman, 11st., is the top weight among the fifty-five acceptors; and Jealousy, the last year's winner, has 10st. 9lb., being 11lb. more than she won with before. The Thirsk Hunt Cup has received sixty-two nominations, and it is remarkable that hitherto it has always been won by an M.F.H. Fifty-six out of 106 have accepted in the Northamptonshire Stakes.

The *Life* states that Teddington fell into the Scheldt on his disembarkation at Antwerp, but suffered no injury. He had seventy-nine colts and seventy-seven fillies registered to his credit during the seasons 1855-61, and there have been thirty-three winners among them so far. Mr. Henry Phillips has already purchased Benbow, Herne, Betts, Rawcliffe, Ipswich, and a Slane horse as part and parcel of his second Indian contract, and they are at the public's service, at Willesden, till they go out, in June or July. Daniel O'Rourke's price to the Austrians is said to be 800gs., and he left Sledmere on Thursday week, after staying there some six or seven seasons. Oddly enough, he had an accident of a different kind on the Antwerp steamer. Caller Ou's dam and West Australian's dam will both be at Stockwell's paddocks, and Mr. Bowes owns the last of the Launcelots, in the shape of a brown colt from Auld Acquaintance. Voltigeur's picture, by Sir Edwin Landseer, will be as large as life, and represent the celebrated sire with his head down, fondling his cat. It is expected that it will be finished for exhibition at the Royal Academy next May.

There have been some very pleasant theatricals at Aswarby, in which Mr. Rowland Errington, the popular ex-master of the Quorn, took part. Things are looking up a good deal at Melton, and Mr. Coventry, junior, and Captain Callander have returned. Sir Frederick Johnstone and his brother, with a stud of fifteen, are there, as well as Lord Sefton, the Hon. Mr. Barrington, and several others. There was a grand day with Lord Stamford's on Monday week, and the villagers of Barsby (the place of meeting) showed their delight by erecting triumphal arches in honour of the noble M.F.H. and his Countess. The day was worthy of this opening; and, as one of the oldest Meltonians observed, "it reminded me of those runs we had with Sir Harry thirty years ago." They found at Thorpe Trussells, and made a straight point for Gartree Hill, by Great Dalby Windmill, ran through the covert, raced him over the Burton flat, and, turning to the right for the shrubberies, pulled him down within one field of Dalby Hall, much to the delight of its stanch Squire. A second fox was found at Thorpe Trussells, and the Earl of Stamford won a wager upon the event from a well-known Leicestershire Lord, who had not sufficient confidence in this rare cover. He broke "as big as a wolf" for Great Dalby, leaving it and Walker's Lodge to the right, by Guadaloupe, on to Eye Kettleby, over the brook, making his point to Ashby Pasture, and, leaving it to the right, went straight by Kirby to Frisby Windmill, by Rotherby, to Brooksby, and so bending to the right to the River Wreake—forty minutes up to this point—racing pace, and a distance, as the hounds ran it, of nearly ten miles over a very stiff country. Here there was an awful outcry for second horses, but only one or two of the most knowing second horsemen were ready at the call. Lord Grey de Wilton charged the river, followed by Captain (not Percy) Williams, and on they went by Asfordby, Welby, Kettleby, and the Old Hills, Holwell, and Clawson, and killed at Piper Hole. Such is the general report which has been given us of the run; and one informant adds, that the brush was presented to Lady Grey de Wilton, who went from end to end. The best men were very forward throughout, till they missed their second horses.

The offer of Mr. James Cookson (the breeder of Dundee and Kettledrum) to hunt the Hurworth country three days a week, as at present, for a thousand a year, has been accepted, provided the money (of which his Grace the Duke of Cleveland gives half) can be raised. A subscription is in active progress to present Mr. Tom Parrington, who has hunted these hounds so well for two seasons, with a testimonial on his resignation of the secretaryship of the Cleveland Society. To him belongs the sole merit of originating that £100 prize for blood sires which the Royal has adopted, as well as setting hound shows on foot and bringing them to very high perfection. Mr. Baker's delicate health has compelled him to give up the management of the North Warwickshire, and go away for a time; and it is said that Captain Percy Williams, who could not come to terms with the Bicester Hunt, may perhaps succeed him. Mr. Villebois will, we fear, give up the Norfolk after the season, and it is said that if Mr. Duffield resigns the O.B.H. (of which there is a rumour) it will not long want a master.

Poor Jem Morgan's death was a most extraordinary one. He actually tally-o'd the fox away, put the hounds to his son Goddard, and rode over a few fences in his usual style. Nature would do no more, and he had to go to his friend Mr. Payne's house and ask for some warm water, as his neck was swelling. He had medical advice almost immediately, but, after a few turns up and down the room, he lay on the sofa and quietly died. It was found on examination that his neck was absolutely broken; and how he had lived for two or three hours after such an accident is a miracle. He thus carried out to the last the saying that he was "one of the very hardest men that ever crossed a country." The *Field* is very wisely drawing attention to the introduction of so much wire fencing into farms and the serious danger it entails, as it seems that it is becoming sadly too general for safety in the best sporting countries. Farmers are so thoroughly English, and fond of a bit of foxhunting, and breeding and riding a good horse for sale, that they are not likely to persist in it when they find that it injures sport.

The *Sporting Magazine* has the opening chapter of a new hunting tale, by Uncle Scribble, entitled "Bachelor's Hall; or, the Château." The account of "The Garrison Races in Gibraltar," which take place every spring and autumn, is a smart paper, and so is "Tom Cod Fishing in America." The number contains a nice picture of Sir John Barleycorn, by a very rising artist, Mr. Edward Corbet, but we think that the original is rather more on leg. Earl Spencer, the master of the Pytcheley, is the illustration of the month in *Baily's Magazine*, and, as the writer of the biography says, "No one who has seen his Lordship on his hands and knees, making personal inquiries as to the exact whereabouts of the wily animal, who has taken refuge in a drain, can possibly doubt his enthusiasm in the noble science." "The Gentleman in Black" devotes himself to the absurd steeplechase weights; "Scrutator" looks after the hunting; and the writer of "Our Van" is, as he pathetically observes, "on the banks of the blue Mediterranean, by whose sad waves reclining we are endeavouring to recruit the energies of a life spent, as it were, in the public service." In spite of this melancholy languor, which tells on the length of his paper journey, he gives the aristocratic "milkers" a regular Tom Sayers hit when he says that "to get a couple of hundred out of 'a dead 'un' is thought a triumph of artistic skill by one who, very probably, on the morning previous to giving the commission, has committed a starving wretch with a wife and nine children to the treadmill for knocking a rabbit on the head or taking a few turnips out of a field."

Mr. Bland had the Amicable Club pretty well to himself. His Buff Rose and Chanticleer of the same Effort and Prizeflower litter divided the Headley Stake; their half sister, Belle of the Village, by Blackcloud, won the Amicable Stakes; old Prizeflower herself divided the Veteran Cup with Chivalry Dame; and Bubble and Squeak, Beefeater, Baron Munchausen, and Blue John assisted in carrying off every stake but two and a half out of the ten. Mr. Allinson won one stake and ran up four times, his Adam Bede being beaten after two undecided courses by Suburban in the principal stake. Mr. Davy, with his Doubt and Tickle Meg, was in force at Barton; and Seafoam showed in his old form at the Ridgway Club. Frost may have rather jammed the meetings together, but they stand at present—North of England Club (Belsay) on Monday, Wellesbourne on Tuesday; The Waterloo on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; and East Ville Club on Thursday. For the Waterloo Cup the *Field* relies at present on Cioloja, and expects to find Skyscraper, Klaphonia, Sixty-one, Bluecap, Corcoran, Sea Rock or Sea Pink, Picton, Roaring Meg, Dickens and Ingomar among the runners.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR H. R. PASTON-BEDINGFELD, BART.

Sir Henry Richard Paston-Bedingfeld, sixth Baronet, of Oxburgh, in the county of Norfolk, who died at his seat, Oxburgh, near Stoke Ferry, on the 4th inst., was the representative of one of the oldest Roman Catholic families in the kingdom, and was the descendant of Sir Henry Bedingfeld, the first Baronet, a devoted Cavalier, who lost nearly £50,000 in the cause of Royalty, and whom Charles II. said he could not repay, as the sum was so large, but he gave him a baronetcy to enable him to enjoy what money he had left. The Baronet just deceased was the eldest son of Sir Richard Bedingfeld, the fifth Baronet, by his wife, Charlotte Georgiana, sister of George, Lord Stafford. He was born on the 10th of May, 1800, and succeeded his father, as sixth Baronet, on the 22nd of November, 1829. He married, on the 30th of August, 1826, Margaret Anne, only child and heiress of Edward Paston, Esq., last of the Pastons, formerly Earls of Yarborough, by whom he leaves two sons and three daughters: of the latter, the eldest is wife of Captain Nevill, Royal Fusiliers, of the Nevills of Nevill Holt, Leicestershire. Sir Henry is succeeded by his elder son, now Sir Henry George Paston-Bedingfeld, the seventh Baronet, who was born on the 21st of June, 1830, and who was formerly in the Austrian Cuirassiers. He succeeds his father also in the coheirship to the barony of Grandison. He married, on the 17th of October, 1859, Augusta, only child of Edward Clavering, Esq., of Callaly Castle, Northumberland, and has a son, born on the 29th of August, 1860. The additional surname of Paston was assumed in 1820 by the Baronet the subject of this notice.

SIR JOHN CROFT, BART.

Sir John Croft, Bart., of Cowling Hall, in the county of York, and Doddington, in Kent, Baron da Serra da Estrella in Portugal, K.T.S., D.C.L., F.R.S., and a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate for Kent, who died on the 5th inst., at his townhouse, 3, Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square, was the son of John Croft, Esq., by his wife, Henrietta Maria, daughter and coheir with her sisters, Lady Home and Lady Walpole, of the Rev. Dr. J. Tunstall, and was born in 1778. Sir John Croft's career during the French War was very remarkable. In 1810, being at Lisbon, he was informed by Mr. Stuart, the British Minister there, that Lord Wellington suffered great need of information of the numbers, description, and movements of the enemy's troops that had entered and were entering Spain from France. Mr. Croft undertook a journey by the route of Coimbra and Oporto to Corunna; he arrived at Coimbra, where Marshal Beresford held his head-quarters as Captain-General of Galicia. To Mr. Croft's application for a passport to Corunna the Marshal gave a peremptory refusal, saying, "I have cut up roads, blown up the bridges; the French will shoot you, or the Spaniards cut your throat." Mr. Croft, however, started from Oporto without a passport, and, accompanied by a mere muleteer, he reached Corunna, and there successfully established for the Duke of Wellington most important channels of information. In August, 1811, the committee sitting at Lisbon appointed a superior Minister of Justice, and Mr. Croft, then of the Legation, to travel over the districts laid waste by war and distribute the proceeds of the British Parliamentary grant of £100,000 voted for the relief of such Portuguese as had suffered by the devastation. Mr. Croft consequently left Lisbon on his mission and returned in July, 1812, during which period of ten months he had most ably and effectually made the distribution by which 78,538 persons were relieved, and it was said in the House of Commons he was entitled to the thanks of Parliament. In 1815 Mr. Croft was appointed Charge d'Affaires at Lisbon, and he was created a Baronet on the 3rd of October, 1818. He was made Baron da Serra da Estrella by the Portuguese King-Regent, Dom Ferdinand, in 1854. Sir John Croft married, first, on the 17th of August, 1816, Amelia Elizabeth, daughter of James Warre, Esq., by whom (who died on the 20th of October, 1819) he had two daughters, the younger of whom is the wife of Harry Stephen Thompson, Esq., son of Richard John Thompson, Esq., of Kirby Hall, Yorkshire. Sir John married, secondly, on the 24th of July, 1827, Anne Knox, daughter of the Rev. John Radcliffe, Rector of Limehouse, by whom he leaves, with another daughter, an only son, his successor, now Sir John Frederick Croft, the second Baronet, and the second Baron da Serra da Estrella, who was born on the 31st of August, 1828, and married, on the 4th of June, 1856, Emma, daughter of John Graham, Esq., and has a son, John Radcliffe, born on the 4th of April, 1857.

ADMIRAL JONES.

Admiral the Hon. Alexander Montgomery Jones, who died at Cheltenham on the 8th ult., was the sixth and youngest son of Charles, fourth Viscount Ranelagh (Chairman of Committees in the Irish House of Lords), by his wife, Sarah, daughter of Thomas Montgomery, Esq. His two elder brothers—Charles, Captain in the Royal Navy, and Thomas—became respectively fifth and sixth Viscounts Ranelagh, the latter being the father of the present and seventh Viscount Ranelagh, whose name in connection with the volunteer movement and other matters has of late been so conspicuously before the public. The three other sons of the fourth Viscount severally attained field rank in the Army. The Hon. Alexander Jones was born in 1778, and he, seventy-two years ago, entered the Royal Navy as first-class volunteer on board the sloop Echo, commanded by his brother, the Hon. Charles Jones, afterwards fifth Viscount Ranelagh. Alexander Jones's career during the French War was most active and honourable. His official promotion took place on the 15th of May, 1800, when he joined the Ajax, 74, Captain the Hon. A. Cochrane, and he attended in the course of that year the expeditions to Belleisle and Ferrol, being at the latter place the means of saving H.M.S. Tartarus during a heavy gale after she had been abandoned by her officers and crew. On Sept. 2, 1801, he was present in the Minerva frigate at the capture of the Succès and Bravoure; and in the Lively he was present also at the capture of three Spanish frigates and the destruction of a fourth off Cape St. Mary, on Oct. 5, 1804. In the same vessel he participated on May 29, 1805, in her single-handed and self-sought skirmish with the Spanish ship Glorioso. In January, 1806, he was advanced to the rank of Commander. He had assisted in the blockade of Oporto, had had to fight his way constantly past the batteries on the coasts of Portugal, Spain, and Norway, and effected the capture of three privateers, besides a large number of other vessels. For his conduct at Oporto, where he was for some time employed on shore, he was, at the Convention of Cintra, placed by Sir Charles Cotton in charge of a Portuguese frigate. His last active command was that of the Levant, to which he was appointed in 1814. Captain Jones was gazetted to flag rank January 3, 1848, and, in due course, became Vice-Admiral, and, finally, Admiral, November, 1860. Admiral Jones married, in 1807, Caroline, daughter of Thomas Palmer, Esq., of Hambledon, Hants, and niece of General Sir William Myers, Bart., by whom, who died November, 1858, he had issue three sons and two daughters. Of these the eldest son, Alexander Montgomery, and the two daughters, only survive. The elder daughter is the Countess de Vismes, and the younger is the wife of the Rev. John Williams, Rector of Gringley, Notts. Admiral Jones was heir presumptive to the Ranelagh peerage, which heirship now passes to his only surviving son, Alexander Montgomery Jones, Esq.

MR. JOHN ANGUS WALMISLEY.

The death of this gentleman, who has long been well known to the public in various important capacities, took place very suddenly on the 7th inst., at Brentford. The deceased had just attained the full age allotted to man, and until within the last few years had enjoyed uninterrupted health. He was the youngest of the sons of William Walmisley, Esq., Clerk of the Papers of the House of Lords, the descendant of one of the ancient English territorial families, whose estates were situated at Atherstone, in Warwickshire. Mr. John Angus Walmisley was formerly an officer of the House of Commons, and was the oldest Parliamentary agent. To him was mainly to be attributed the preservation from fire in 1829 of that venerable fabric Westminster Abbey, when its destruction was attempted by an incendiary, on which occasion Mr. Walmisley's life was endangered by his personal exertions. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster acknowledged his services by a letter of thanks. Mr. Walmisley obtained high honours in freemasonry, and, with some few more favoured individuals, had acted as an officer of the Earl Marshal of England at three coronations, including that of our present beloved Queen.

JEAN BAPTISTE BIOT.

This eminent natural philosopher, astronomer, and mathematician died on the 27th of January, in his eighty-eighth year. He was born at Paris, April 21, 1774, educated at the Ecole Polytechnique, elected member of the Academy of Sciences in 1803, Fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1815, honorary member of the Royal Institution of Great Britain in 1817, member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres in 1841, and member of the French Academy in 1856. Perhaps no man ever attained such high distinction in such a variety of fields, and certainly few have valued them more highly, when compared with political or courtly honours. Amongst his most eminent colleagues in scientific labour were Gay-Lussac (whose companion he was in his aëronautic ascent to the height of about 13,000 feet in August, 1803) and Arago (whose associate he was in determining the meridian of Spain by triangulation). M. Biot worked up to the eve of his decease. Perhaps his most remarkable work, besides hosts of memoirs, in scientific journals, is his "Astronomie Physique," the third edition of which appeared in six volumes in 1850. His chief scientific discovery is stated to be the rotatory polarisation of light. Although, unfortunately for himself, he was not endowed with a naturally amiable disposition, and was thus exposed to many conflicts, yet the announcement of his decease at the meeting of the Academy (of which he was the oldest and most honoured member) on the 3rd inst. created an emotion that will not soon be forgotten.

MR. CAYLEY.

Cornelius John Cayley, of Sowerby, near Thirsk, Yorkshire, who died there on the 11th ult., was a member of a family most remarkable for its descent. The Cailiys, or Cayleys, were originally of a town of that name still to be seen in Normandy, and were nearly allied to William the Conqueror, with whom they came to England. One Sir Thomas de Cailly was, in 1309, summoned to Parliament as Baron de Cailly, of Buckenham, co. Norfolk, an estate he enjoyed in right of his mother, Emma de Tatshall, great-granddaughter of William de Albini, of whom the following tradition is related, as accounting for the peculiarity of the Cayley crest:—This William de Albini, when engaged to Adeliza de Louvain, a widow, went in pursuance of her commands to seek for glory in the French wars. It chanced while on this chivalrous expedition that the Queen Dowager of France fell in love with him, and on his frankly confessing his engagement to Adeliza her Majesty became so enraged that she contrived his destruction by means of a pit where a lion awaited him. He attacked and killed the unexpected enemy, and tore its tongue out. Since that time the crest of the Cayleys, including Sir Digby Cayley, the present Baronet, of Brompton, Yorkshire, represents the demi-lion rampant, without a tongue, grasping the battleaxe by which it was slain. Mr. Cayley, the subject of this notice, who descended from the first Baronet of Brompton, was never married, and was aged 77 at the time of his death.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

FLINT ARROW-HEADS, &c.—A communication from Mr. N. Whitley was read at a recent meeting of the Geological Society relative to some broken flints which he had observed immediately beneath the surface soil above the "raised beaches" of North Devon, Cornwall, and the Scilly Isles, and more especially near Baggypoint, North Devon. At the latter place about 10 per cent of the splintered flints have more or less an arrow-head form, but (as Mr. Whitley says) they pass by insensible gradations from what appear to be arrow-heads of human manufacture to such rough splinters as are evidently the result of natural causes; and hence he suggests that great caution should be used in judging what flints have been naturally and what artificially shaped. At the same meeting was read a paper by Mr. James Wyatt describing some further discoveries of flint implements in the gravel near Bedford; and another by Mr. W. B. Dawkins giving an account of a den at Wookey Hole, near Wells, Somerset, where, in addition to a great amount of remains of hyenas, rhinoceroses, foxes, &c., the following evidences of man were found in the red earth of the cave—viz., chipped flints, flint splinters, bone arrow-heads, &c. Mr. Dawkins argues that the conditions of the cave and its infilling prove that man was contemporaneous here with the extinct animals in the praglacial age of Phillips, and that the cave acquired its contents slowly, by the ordinary operations of nature, and not by any violent convulsion.

THE EVAPORAMETER AND ABSORBOMETER are new apparatus devised by Mr. Thomas Tate. The former instrument is intended to determine with precision the amount of evaporation which takes place from a given surface of water at different states of the atmosphere. The ordinary method is to expose some water, whose weight has been determined, in a shallow pan, and after the lapse of a certain time to weigh the residue. This method is troublesome, and does not supply correction for rain or moisture which have fallen during the period of exposure. Mr. Tate's apparatus takes these into account. The absorbometer is intended to determine the volumes of liquid absorbed during successive intervals of time, and to find the rate at which liquids are transmitted through the pores of different absorbents. For details of the construction and modes of application of the foregoing we must refer to the *Philosophical Magazine* for the current month, to which Mr. Tate has supplied illustrated descriptions, and also results of experiments.

NEW MICROSCOPICAL APPARATUS.—MM. Robin and Collin, of Paris, recently submitted to the judgment of the French Academy of Science an instrument constructed to make very thin cuttings of animal or vegetable tissues proposed to be studied under the microscope. It has been constructed under the directions of Dr. Follin. It is composed of three parts: 1. A solid base of support; 2. A column in which glides a stem, moved by a micrometric force, destined to carry the piece to be cut to the third part of the apparatus, a kind of platform, analogous to that of microscopes, and on which a very thin flexible knife is made to glide, which is able to divide the tissue to the hundredth part of a millimetre (mill = 0·393 of an inch). It is stated that these very thin slices can be cut without altering the character of the texture.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL delivered his second lecture on Heat on Thursday, Jan. 30. He began with experimental illustrations in relation to the dynamical theory of heat. It was shown that heat was developed by the entrance of air into a vacuum, and that cold ensued on the exhaustion of the air-pump. Also some vapour of the bi-sulphide of carbon was ignited by the compression of air. By an ingenious arrangement of mirrors, the extreme resistance of a conductor of electricity when moved between the pole of an electro-magnet was plainly shown, and by the heat developed in overcoming this resistance, a fusible metal was melted. The remarkable experiments of Mr. Joule, of Manchester, were next adverted to. He has ascertained that the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of 1lb. of water from 50 to 51 Fah. is competent, if applied *mechanically*, to raise a weight of 772lb. one foot high, or raise 1lb. 772 feet high. Conversely, a pound weight falling 772 feet would, if stopped, generate an amount of heat sufficient to raise a pound of water one degree in temperature. This equivalent is termed the *mechanical equivalent* of heat. Hereby it has been calculated that, if the earth were brought to rest in its orbit, the amount of heat developed would be equal to that produced by the combustion of fourteen globes of solid coal equal in size to the earth; and 400 times this heat would be developed if the earth fell into the sun. Agreeable to this doctrine, it was also stated the intense heat in ordinary combustion (in our lamps and fires) is due to the falling together of the atoms of the gases, oxygen and hydrogen, and of oxygen and carbon. The showering of the atoms of oxygen against a heated diamond caused the brilliant combustion of the gem; and it is conjectured that the light and heat of the sun may be due to the showering down of meteoric matter on its surface. This theory was next applied to the phenomena of flame. The light of gas and candles is due to white hot solid carbon particles. The vapours issuing from the jet of gas contain hydrogen and carbon combined; the oxygen of the air first unites with the hydrogen of the gas, and sets the carbon free, while the solid carbon burns to carbonic acid, and produces intense light and heat. Within the flame is a core of unburnt vapour, without it air, and between both is, as it were, a shell where the atoms clash and produce the light and heat. Many brilliant examples of flame concluded the lecture.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL delivered his third lecture on "Heat" last Thursday week. He began by stating that heat might be defined as a mode of motion, the atoms of bodies being thrown into a state of vibration by friction, percussion, or chemical action; and this vibration conveyed to the nerves causes the sensation of heat, which is really "motion communicated." Heat, as a general rule, tends to separate the atoms of bodies from each other (expansion by heat). Gases expand more than liquids, and liquids more than solids, and all have different degrees of expansion. Water when cooled *contracts* till it reaches the temperature of 39 deg. Fahr.; but, on cooling still further, it *expands*; and at the moment of conversion into ice it suddenly expands to a considerable degree. These principles were abundantly illustrated by experiments. A balloon was raised by heated air; the expansion and contraction of alcohol and water in glass tubes were beautifully shown by means of the electric lamp; strong iron bottles were rent by the expansion of small quantities of water frozen therein by means of a freezing mixture; and the different degrees of expansion of different metals when heated demonstrated by means of a delicate pyroscope. Professor Tyndall estimated, by calculations, that the absolute zero of temperature is 491 deg. Fahr. (273 deg. centigrade) below the freezing point of water.

The Rev. ALEXANDER J. D. D'ORSEY gave his second lecture on Saturday week, the subject being "The English Language, its Birth, Growth, and Kindred." The lecturer commenced by pointing out on a map of Asia the region of the Aryavarta, between the Himalaya and the Vindya Mountains, as the original seat of the Indo-European family of languages, describing their Asiatic offshoots, the Indic, including Sanskrit and its descendants, and the Iranic, with its progeny, the Zend, Parsee, Pushtoo, &c. On a map representing Europe in 350 A.D. he showed the advance of the Aryans in *historic* times, alluding to their settlements in Europe before the dawn of history. By means of a third map (Europe in 600) he indicated the results of these migrations in the formation of the present nations of Europe. He considered that English might date its birth in India many centuries before the commencement of the Christian era, for, though no records existed in the shape of written books of our language, yet the spoken words of England at this day, if compared with Sanskrit, Persian, Old Gothic, and kindred tongues, would point to a common origin. If in the "Codex Argenteus" of Ulfilas we found "fotebaurd" for "footstool" nearly 1500 years ago, it was highly probable that the same word existed in a spoken form for as many years before; and thus English, through its Gothic parent, might be traced to far more ancient times than the landing of Hengist and Horsa in 449. The whole growth of English was divided into seven periods:—(1) the Prehistoric, (2) the Gothic, (3) the Anglo-Saxons in England, (4) the Semi-Saxon or Transition period, (5) Early English, (6) Intermediate English, (7) Modern English. Rapid sketches of its history were given, the distinguishing features of each period explained, and the following works placed upon the lecture-table to illustrate the descriptions:—Ulfilas, in Gothic, Icelandic, Swedish, and Latin; Cædmon's Paraphrase; Beowulf's Epic; Alfred's Orosius; Ælfric's Homilies; the Saxon Chronicle; Layamon's Brut; the Ancren Riwle; the Ormulum; Piers Plowman's Vision; Chaucer, Gower, Wicliff, Shakspeare, &c., besides versions of the Scriptures in the kindred tongues, German, Dutch, Danish, Flemish, &c.

The third lecture was given last Saturday on "The English Language, literary and vernacular; Local Dialects, Anglicisms, Scotticisms, Irishisms, and Americanisms." The composite character of literary English was explained and illustrated by coloured diagrams, showing that fully two thirds of the vocables might be fairly considered Teutonic, while the grammatical structure was strictly so. A scale was exhibited showing the proportions of Saxon and Latin in our best writers, from which it appeared that the translators of the authorised version had used fully ninety-five per cent of Saxon words. Even Gibbon, the most Latinised of our authors, had fifty-five per cent of Saxon. The lecturer, while condemning the attempts of purists to exalt unduly the Saxon element, strongly urged its employment to a greater extent in works for the people, and especially in sermons for country congregations. The local dialects of England were proved not to be corruptions of classical English, but the venerable remains of the old Celtic and Teutonic tongues of the land:—the spare material not employed in the building of the house. Of these there were above 50,000 words, while book-English had only about 45,000, of which Shakspeare used 15,000; Milton, 8000; the Bible, 6000. Interesting specimens of "isms," the real corruptions of the language, concluded the lecture. The illustrations consisted of a very large coloured map and diagrams representing the localities of the different provincial dialects, various glossaries, and the singular translations of Prince Lucien Bonaparte, kindly presented for the lecture.

JOHN MARSHALL, Esq., F.R.S., gave his third lecture on the Physiology of the Senses on Tuesday last, that of Touch being the subject of the day. The special organs of this sense, deposited in the outer portion of the skin (the cuticle or epidermis), are the papillæ, little terminals of the nerves, which, duly nourished and protected, stand like sentinels, ever ready to receive and transmit knowledge. The papillæ vary greatly in number in various parts of the body, abounding in the tongue and at the finger-ends. By their instrumentality we require the sensations of space, substance, weight, form, size, and motion, in a variety of degrees. When the skin containing these papillæ is gone, as in an open wound, we feel pain on contact, but gain no knowledge of the body touching us till the skin be grown again. The deficiencies of the sense of touch are compensated by the other senses, and by the mind instructed by experience. The second part of the lecture was devoted to the tactile organs in the lower animals—from monkeys to protozoa—which evince a gradual degeneration, from vehicles of knowledge becoming those of common sensibility, yet ever manifesting wonderful evidences of special adaptation and general conservation. Our limited space prevents us from dwelling on the numerous interesting examples adduced as illustrations. Touch Mr. Marshall terms "the *mechanical sense*." By it we become conscious of tremulous vibrations in the air in a very high degree, and thus it gradually passes into the sense of hearing—to be considered in the fourth lecture.

JOHN MARSHALL, Esq., F.R.S., delivered his Fourth Lecture "On the Physiology of the Senses" on Tuesday last, "Hearing" being the subject. The phenomena of sound were first considered. All sounds depend upon the elasticity of matter—the play of the ultimate atoms or molecules of which it consists, whether a solid, liquid, or gas, the motions of the first being termed vibrations, as in a string); of the second, waves or undulations, as in a liquid; and of the third, impulses, and also waves. These vibrations or waves radiate in all directions with uniform velocity; they are reflected, and subside only through resistance (in the air by its inertia, or by interference of other vibrations). The various phenomena of sound were shown experimentally and explained; and Mr. Marshall compared the world to a gigantic musical instrument, the varied tones of which we are enabled to appreciate by our complicated hearing apparatus. This latter he described as mainly consisting of an external visible part to receive sounds; a tube to convey them to the tympanum or drum, which covers a chamber filled with air, having a pipe communicating with the mouth, whereby the temperature and pressure required are maintained. Behind this tympanum are a chain of small bones and other membranes, inclosing the auditory nerve, whereby sounds are transmitted to the brain. Descending from these complicated organs in man, the lecturer pointed out the gradual degeneration of the hearing organs in the animal kingdom, till, as in the case of fishes, the sense of hearing can hardly be distinguished from that of touch. Among the various experiments illustrating the communication of sound was one derived from Professor Tyndall. A gas-flame inclosed in a glass tube was made to give out a musical tone of the pitch of the tube when a note of the same pitch was produced by the voice of the lecturer's assistant.

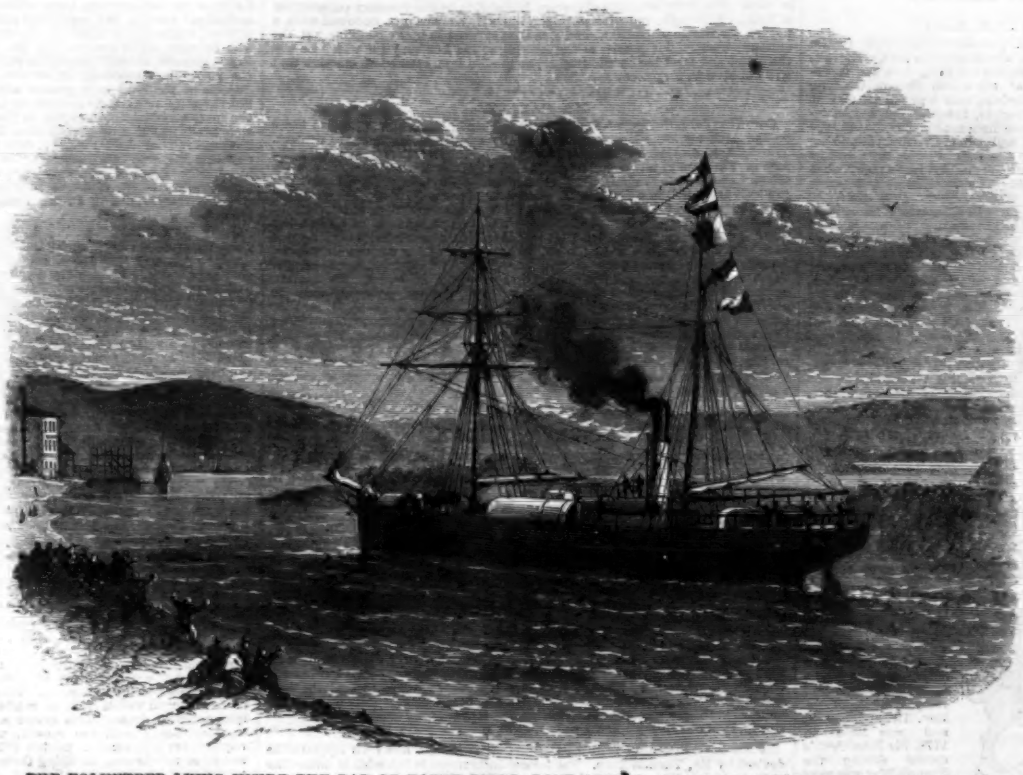
PROFESSOR T. HUXLEY, F.R.S., of the Government Museum of Practical Geology, gave the Friday evening discourse "On the Fossil Remains of Man," with especial reference to the casts of two fossil skulls (of a degraded type)—one brought from Borreby, in Denmark, and believed to belong to the oldest human remains known; the other from Neanderthal, on the Rhine. From the evidence relating to the discovery of the former skull, Mr. Huxley considers that an approximative answer had been given to the questions, How far back can human history be carried? and, What manner of man was he whose traces constitute the oldest page in that history? Preliminary remarks were made on the varied forms of the human skull, and the differing degrees of its capacity, as the cavity for the brain; and Professor Huxley asserted that the difference in these respects between the highest and lowest races of men is greater than between the lowest man and the highest ape. With regard to the geographical distribution of these races, a line was drawn on a map (N.E. to S.W.) from the arid steppes of Russian Tartary (where we find the round-headed straight-profiled Calmuck Tartars) to the hot, moist shores of the Gulf of Guinea, inhabited by the negro with long head and projecting jaw. Travelling E. or W., N. or S., of this line, we find each specific type gradually lost in a sort of approximation to its opposite, the only known exception being the ancient inhabitants of the Mississippi Valley, who appear to have been a shorter-headed race than the modern North American Indians. Considering the question archæologically, Mr. Huxley stated that when mediæval remains are passed over we come upon, first, remains of the long-headed Romans, and next of the equally long-headed Celtic and German races, who possessed iron weapons; then of an older race, with weapons of bronze; and, finally, of a race with flint or stone weapons only. To this last belong certain skulls of a low order which Mr. Busk discovered at Borreby, in Denmark, of which camera drawings had been sent to Mr. Huxley. These skulls the Scandinavian naturalists believe to have belonged to a race which inhabited the country before the Celtic and German races, by whom they were expelled or destroyed, and who appear to have lived by hunting the great mammals of the period (now extinct or rare), and to have had only stone weapons. Many beech-trees still grow on the surface of the country; beneath them have been found remains, first of forests of oak, next of pines; in these implements, such as flint weapons, have been found. Beneath the pines is bog or peat, in which no indications of human life appear. From this we may form some idea of the lapse of time since the owners of these skulls lived. We have no space to follow Mr. Huxley in the illustrations of his discourse, and must merely give some of his concluding sentences. Referring to the time when a tropical fauna and flora flourished in our northern clime, he asks, "Was man there?" and answers in the affirmative, adding, "If in all the millions of years from the time of the elephas primigenius and the tichorhine rhinoceros until now, the physical characters and the habits of life of the most savage races of mankind have remained without any greater change than that between the ancient Neanderthal and modern Australian skulls, in what period of the world's history may we reasonably hope to find those lower forms which once bridged over the gap between man and some lower pithecoid creature sufficiently different to form another genus of Primates, and sufficiently similar to constitute the stepping-stone from the ape to some lower form of the Neanderthal man? Science has had some hard fighting to establish the contemporaneity of man with the mammoth and the rhinoceros; but, now that position is stormed, the battle turns out to be an affair of outposts. The Engis skull [one found in Belgium, subjected to close examination by Sir C. Lyell] is venerable enough, if measured by ordinary standards of antiquity; but, so far from helping us to the origin of our species, its discovery thrusts us back to ages far more remote from it than it is from us." Sir Henry Holland, Bart., V.P., was in the chair.

On Feb. 21 James Fergusson, Esq. (author of "The Illustrated Handbook of Architecture") will give a discourse on "The Site of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem."

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT BY ROYAL COMMISSION.

OUR Illustration represents the House of Lords as it appeared on the 6th inst. during the ceremony of delivering her Majesty's Speech on the opening of Parliament by the Royal Commissioners. It has become almost a custom of late years for the Queen to delegate her function of addressing her Parliament at the close of a Session to the medium of a Royal Commission; but the ceremonial of opening the legislative year has been for many years performed by her Majesty in person with undeviating regularity. It is only necessary to allude to the cause which has prevented the Queen on this occasion from meeting the Peers and her faithful Commons in person, and has deprived the metropolis of one of those few fête days which it enjoys and the sight of a pageant which never seems to tire, although its features are invariably the same. A glance at our Engraving will show a significant omission in the usual furniture of the House of Lords—that is to say, the chair on the left hand of the throne, on which the late Prince Consort was accustomed to sit when in attendance on her Majesty at the opening of Parliament, has been removed. That which has been invariably appropriated to the Prince of Wales, on the right of the Queen's chair of state, remains, and the lack of uniformity which strikes the eye is sufficiently expressive. As is probably well known, when the Queen does not attend in the House of Peers, the ceremony of opening or proroguing Parliament differs from the ordinary mode of giving the Royal assent to bills only in the circumstance that the Lord Chancellor reads the Speech which has been prepared for her Majesty. None of the peers wear their robes, and a few ladies who are admitted to occupy those which we are accustomed to call the peeresses' places appear in ordinary morning costume. On this occasion the universality of their mourning add to the sombreness and depressing aspect of the scene. On a bench in front of the throne, and at the back of the woolsack, sit the five Lords Commissioners. The centre figure, it need hardly be said, is the Lord Chancellor in his robes as a peer, his full-bottomed wig surmounted by that triangular hat which he always wears in the presence of the House of Commons when they approach the House of Lords, and the fashion and shape of which

he shares in common with his coachman. On the right of the Chancellor sits the Duke of Argyle (Lord Privy Seal), and on his right hand is the Earl of St. Germans (the Lord Steward of the Household). On the Chancellor's left is Viscount Sydney (the Lord Chamberlain), and on his left sits Lord Stanley of Alderley (the Postmaster-General). Each of these noble Lords is clad in the robes of his order, which is indicated by the number of bars of ermine and gold lace on the upper part of the costume; and they also wear hats, which are of the pattern called "cocked," and are of the military shape. A supply of these is kept in the robing-room of the House for the use of the Royal Commissioners; and, as the peers whose names are put into the Royal Commission must necessarily be different at different times, an accurate fit in these head-dresses is hardly attainable, and the consequence is generally an embarrassment about the wearers which by no means adds to the dignity of their appearance. Indeed, if one might venture to say so, it is hardly possible to conceive a more uncomfortable-looking group than the Royal Commissioners generally seem. The main features of the House as it appeared on the recent occasion are accurately given in our Illustration.



THE VOLUNTEER LYING INSIDE THE BAR OF KOWIE RIVER, PORT ALFRED, NEAR GRAHAM'S TOWN, CAPE COLONY.

THE KOWIE RIVER, PORT ALFRED, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The accompanying Engraving is from a photograph, taken on the spot, of the Volunteer steamer, lying in the Kowie River, Port Alfred, having crossed the bar successfully on the 11th of December last. As this is the first vessel which has entered the river since the present works were commenced, the event, as may be supposed, has caused great excitement to all concerned. The Volunteer, as shown in our Engraving, is only just inside the mouth of the river, a short distance from the open sea. Subsequently she steamed further in, and eventually anchored close to the building (Mr. Cock's steam-mill) shown in the Illustration.

For many years past the colonists of the Cape of Good Hope residing in the eastern districts of that flourishing colony felt the necessity of securing a safe harbour for the numerous vessels visiting the south-east coast of Africa; and many attempts have been made to open up the Kowie River, a river navigable for many miles for ships of considerable tonnage. This, like all other rivers on the coast, was, it was thought, hopelessly barred by sand. Some years back, however, an enterprising colonist (Mr. Wm. Cock) spent a considerable amount in an attempt to open up this much-desired port of Albany. After great efforts and many years toil he was compelled to abandon the project; but subsequently a company was formed, recognised and assisted by the Colonial Government, to co-operate with Mr. Cock, when a sum of £50,000 was raised to carry on the work. Mr. Rendall, the eminent engineer, was consulted, who, after sending Mr. Tucker, one of his staff, to inspect and report on the practicability of clearing away the sand at the mouth of the river, prepared plans and pronounced the work to be practicable. Mr. Rendall's plans have been almost rigidly adhered to.

So far the expectations of the most sanguine have been realised. It is thought by all able to give an opinion that when the dredging-machine recently sent to the colony is brought into operation there will be but little difficulty in keeping the mouth of the river free from the formidable bar so much dreaded. It may be remembered that when Prince Alfred visited the Cape Colony in the beginning of 1860 he named the port after himself, hence its name "Port Alfred."

It is expected that the next mail will bring an order for a steam-tug, which, when it reaches the river, will take in any vessels that may be consigned to Port Alfred.

THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.

In a few months Paddington will probably be joined to the City by a new thoroughfare, the Metropolitan Railway. This line has a width of nearly thirty feet, and its tunnelled arch along the line of what is known as the New-road forms a graceful curve, the majestic sweep of which can be seen at any point, as the whole is well lighted with gas. In the half of the contract which is being carried out by Messrs. Smith and Knight, extending from the Great Western Railway terminus to Euston-square, there remain only three pieces to be got through. In the Euston-road, 107 lineal yards have to be bored; in the Marylebone-road, 303 yards; and at the junction of the Portland-road, 106 yards. That portion of the tunnel situated in the Euston-road, from Euston-square to King's-cross, of which Mr. Jay is the contractor, is completed, and the open cutting is being rapidly proceeded with. Fleet Ditch is turned and its bed laid bare, a tunnel having been made under it for the rapid removal of the rubbish which comes from the destruction of the houses cityward.

Our View, illustrative of a portion of the works in progress for this vast undertaking, was sketched at the foot of Frederick-street, Gray's-inn-road, at its junction with Bagnigge-wells-road, formerly celebrated, among other things, for its spa and for containing the summer residence of Nell Gwynne. Looking towards King's-cross, the streets seen in our Engraving through which the Metropolitan Railroad has breached its way are—first, in the distance, Britannia-street, next Swinton-street, then Acton-street, and finally Frederick-street. It is at this point that the Fleet Ditch is temporarily diverted from its course, previously to its being boxed up, as it is at King's-cross, in an iron tube; and hence we catch what may possibly be a last glimpse of the Fleet, now a sewer, but once a crystal stream running its short but pleasant career from smiling uplands through orchards, gardens, and meadows, to slide at last, "babbling o' green fields," into what was then the "silver Thames."

THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY AND THE FLEET DITCH.

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